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1921

PALISADES POPULAR PERENNIALS



HARDY SHRUBBY CHRYSANTHEMUMS (NIPONICUM)
See Description Page 5

ALBION CO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HARDY ASTER OR
MICHAELMAS DAISY
GRANDIFLORA
See Description Page 3.

Catalog of Hardy Perennials

For Old-Fashioned Gardens and Rockery

Also Shrubs, Roses and Vines for Permanent Effect, Offered by

The Palisades Nurseries Inc., Sparkill, N.Y.

What's In a Name?



DUTCHMAN was once asked by a visitor why he called his boy Peter; and he very characteristically answered, "Vhy. pecause, dat iss hees name!"

So when we are confronted with the difficult and apparently meaningless botanical names of plants, we wonder why they have been called them, and have not appeared in the books and catalogues under their popular English nicknames instead. We are prone to be a little impatient as we laboriously spell out the long, unsympathetic-sounding words, that seem so poorly to fit the dainty blooms they represent. But we must think, as we write, of the wealth of tradition and folk-lore, and the poetry that lies in those names. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, they who in most cases named the plants originally, the

names each expressed something characteristic of the plants to which they were attached. It was either a characteristic of appearance or use, or the resemblance of the plant to some object; while in some cases, the name was that of a mythological person whose story was entwined with that plant.

We have recognized the fact that we no longer speak Latin or Greek, but English, and so we have, with considerable work and effort, undertaken to translate the names into a form more of us can understand. In our limited space, we must necessarily make such remarks brief; but still, we feel that even the few words of explanation will make these hardy perennials more dear to us; and the catalogue of much more value to the student and lover of this class of plants.

The names and stories of the hardy garden members are laid before you in the following pages, and all the joys of foregathering a goodly company of congenial, companion blooms that will blend harmonious colors together and that will afford the fullest succession of bloom throughout the garden year are revealed in the list of "Palisades Popular Perennials," now at your service.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants stand first in beauty, interest, and general utility, and however limited in size a garden may be, space can generally be found for Hardy Herbaceous or Old Fashioned plants. Our selection of these charming plants contains the showiest up-to-date varieties worth cultivating and April and May is the best time for planting them, so that they can become well established before the warm weather sets in.

Selection of Varieties

The choice of varieties for the "Rock Garden," "New Borders," or "Renewing the Old" ones, is often bewildering to those unacquainted with the height, color, habit, and time of flowering, etc., of the plants and much trouble and disappointment can be avoided by leaving the selection of plants to us, and to plan out the positions they are to occupy. In making these selections we shall be glad to include any particular plants our customer may desire embodied, or, omit any they may already have.

Terms of Sale

We print real prices, which as long as unsold and without engagement we are willing to accept. The prices are net, except being subject to 5 per cent discount when cash accompanies order; otherwise payable in thirty days from date of invoice on approved credit. Packing charges at cost, f. o. b. Sparkill, N. Y. To meet reputable competition, we will reduce our prices still further on being given the opportunity.

No less than three of one kind furnished at dozen rates, twenty at 100 rates, 250 at 1,000 rates, unless otherwise specified. Clumps (or plants of extra-large size) can, in most cases, be supplied at double the prices named, which are for ordinary-size plants, field grown for more than one season. These clumps or extra-large plants will be sent only when specially ordered. Add 10 per cent to value of order if plants are to be sent by parcel post, prepaid, east of the Mississippi, and 20 per cent west of the Mississippi River.





General List of Hardy Perennials, including New, Rare and Meritorious Varieties

EXPLANATION. The first set of numerals following descriptions refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12; thus 5-6 would mean blooming in May-June.

Plants marked with an asterisk (*) we can furnish Seed. See List of Home Grown Perennial Seeds enclosed.

* *Acanthus* - Bear's Breech

From Greek, a spine, referring to the spiny character of the leaves of some of the species.

Striking foliage plants, which because of their bold habit are most suited for isolated tufts, backgrounds of borders, or the wild garden. Require a winter protection. The leaf of this plant, of a beautiful dark green and deeply cut, forms the famous design for the top of the Corinthian column in classic architecture.

latifolius. Variety of *A. mollis*, larger and more robust. Most preferable form for subtropical gardening; requires a warm, sunny spot. White and pink. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

mollis. (Soft.) Deeply cut heart-shaped leaves; sunny situation; does well as a window plant. Purplish rose. 3 feet. 8.

* *Achillea* - Milfoil; Yarrow

Named after Achilles, the Greek hero, who was said to have first discovered its medicinal qualities. Hardy herbaceous border and alpine plants of easy culture. Dwarf forms excellent for bedding and taller ones for the wild garden.

Eupatorium. Parker's Variety (Giant Golden Yarrow.) Neat foliage; bright yellow, flat flower heads. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

filipendula. (Noble Yarrow.) Finely cut foliage; golden yellow head of flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Millefolium Cerise Queen. Flowers bright cherry red. 2 ft. 4-10. —**roseum.** (Rosy Milfoil.) Foliage finely cut deep green; corymbs of deep rose colored flowers for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 4-6.

Ptarmica Boule de Neige. (Ball of Snow.) Very full, double, of the purest white, borne freely all summer. 2 feet. 5-9.

—**The Pearl.** Pure white double flowers in dense clusters; fine for cutting purposes and cemetery use. 2 feet. 6-10.

—**Perry's White.** The introducer claims this new sort will supersede all other varieties. Pure white flowers over an inch across, broad overlapping petals. For cutting there is nothing better among the hardy plants for design work. 1 to 2 ft. 5-9.

Tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Dwarf evergreen for edging; flat heads of golden flowers and prostrate dark green foliage. For dry spots in the rock garden. 1 foot. 5-8.

* *Actea* - Baneberry, Herb Christopher

From Greek *aktaia*, an Elder, because of its resemblance to the foliage of that plant.

Native border plant, with dense showy spikes of white blossoms, followed in mid-summer by showy berries. For shady places beneath trees or in the shady border.

Japonica. See *Cimicifuga Simplex*.

Spicata alba. Bunches of pure white berries on red stems. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

—**rubra.** (Red Baneberry.) Rich scarlet berries in long, dense spikes. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

Aegopodium - Goatweed; Bishop's Weed

From Greek, *aix*—goat; *podium*—a little foot; referring to the shape of the leaflets.

Trailing hardy perennials, rapid grower, with ornamental foliage. Fine for covering waste places.

Podagraria variegata. Variegated form of the European plant which makes attractive mats of white-margined foliage. Flowers white. 1 foot. 6-8.

* *Agrostemma* - Rose Campion

From Latin, *agros*—a field, and *stemma*—a crown; alluding to the beauty of the flowers which were formerly made into crowns and garlands.

Hardy evergreen perennials, of easy culture and well adapted for borders. Very pretty, free-flowering plants. Specially good for naturalizing on dry hillsides.

Coronaria atrosanguinea (Mullein Pink). Flowers rosy-crimson; stems woolly, with leathery leaves. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

—**alba.** White flowers, silvery tomentose leaves. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

—**Rosea.** Flowers coral pink. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

Ajuga - Bugle Weed

Meaning not yoked; this refers to the shape of the calyx.

A creeping perennial, useful in the rockery and as a bedding plant in shady locations where grass does not thrive.

Genevensis. Flowers varying from blue to rose color and white; in dense, showy whorls almost covering the foliage; stems erect. 6 inches to 1 foot. 5.

Althea Rosea - Hollyhock

See page 17 in Catalogue.

* *Alyssum* - Rock Mad Wort

Meaning to take away rage; supposed by the ancients that the plant allayed anger.

Dwarf, shrubby, branching perennials, with small heads of flowers, and hairy stems; excellent plants for the rockery or for the front of borders. Sunny situation.

argenteum (Silver Madwort). Masses of silvery-gray foliage and heads of yellow flowers; fine for rock work. 6 inches. 5-8.

Rostratum. Flowers deep yellow in dense heads. 12 to 20 in. 6-7.

Saxatile compactum (Gold Lust). A wonderful and very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow, in close, flat heads. 1 foot. 4.

—**fl. pl.** A beautiful new double-flowered form of the above, producing masses of bright yellow flowers. 6 inches. 4. Price for strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.



Alyssum Saxatile—Gold Lust.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each. \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Arabis—Rock Cress.

* Anemone - Windflower

From anemos—wind; the greater part of this species grow in elevated places where they are much exposed to the wind.

The Anemones divide themselves into the Alpine varieties or spring and summer varieties, and the Japanese varieties, which bloom in the fall.

JAPANESE VARIETIES. One of the most gorgeous of the hardy garden perennials, as well as one of the most useful and desirable, as they bloom from August until the frost kills them, filling the garden with beauty at a trying time of the year. These are of inestimable value as cut flowers.

Alba. (Honorine Joubert). The old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting; flowers pure white. 3 feet. Fall.

Queen Charlotte. Large, delicate daybreak pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect, a lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 feet. Fall.

Rosea Superba. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems. 4 feet. Fall.

Rubra. (Brilliant.) Beautiful rosy-red; stamens bright yellow. 2 feet. Fall.

Whirlwind. Bearing large snow-white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts. 3 feet. Fall.

ALPINE VARIETIES OF ANEMONES. This group contains some of the loveliest of our spring and summer flowering plants. They are useful in the border, but if naturalized in shady groves, the effect produced is not easily forgotten. Fine for cutting.

Nemorosa (Wood Anemone). Beautiful white flowers; in shaded shrubbery. 6 inches. 3.

—fl. pl. Double form of the white wood Anemone. 9 inches. 3.

Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvania Anemone). Flowers white with a tinge of red on the under side. 18 inches. 5.

St. Brigid. Flowers semi-double colored in an amazingly gorgeous manner, from red, blues of great intensity, pink, lavender, purple, and almost every choice shade except orange and yellow. The bulbs are quite hardy and can be left in the ground all the year round. **Strong plants from 3 inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Sylvestris (Snowdrop Windflower). Pure satin-white, slightly drooping fragrant flowers, very large and borne on clean stems. 6 inches to 18 inches. 5-6.

Amaryllis - Amaryllis

(Also *Lycoris Squamigera*)

From the name of a country woman named by Theocritus and Virgil. Wonderfully beautiful plants with large, sweet scented, lily-like flowers, in loose umbels on long, slender, upright stems. Come from China and Japan.

Hallii. Newly introduced from Japan and perfectly hardy; flowers rosy-lilac; banded yellow and very fragrant. 2 feet. 7-8. **Price of large sized bulbs, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Amsonia - Amsonia

In honor of Chas. Amson, a scientific traveler in America.

Very pretty tough barked perennials, with terminal panicles of pale blue flowers of Eastern America and Japan; grown in the hardy border in half-shady positions, or the edges of shrubbery.

Salicifolia (Willow-leaved). Shrubby habit; holds its leaves late; light blue flowers with a white throat. 18 to 30 inches. Summer.

* Anchusa - Alkanet; Sea Bugloss

From anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. The honey bee is very fond of this species.

Italica Dropmore variety. A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. 4 to 5 feet.

—**Opal.** Large pale blue flowers, very beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. Summer.

Perry's Variety. An improved type of the Dropmore, with much larger flowers of a rich, deep blue in a handsome, well-spreading head. 3 to 4 feet. Summer.

ANCHUSA Picotee. This is a very fine new and improved variety of the Dropmore types. The flowers are larger and more numerous than either Dropmore or Opal. The tall handsome spikes of bloom last throughout the Summer and are very attractive. The individual flowers resemble a bi-colored Larkspur, having both light and dark blue petals. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8. 3 inch pot plants. **Price, 35 each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

* Anthemis - Chamomile

From Greek, anthemion—a flower; referring to their extreme profuseness of bloom.

Pyrethrum-like, heavy-scented plants, with many-flowered heads of golden centered flowers. Because of their continuous profuse blooming, throughout the summer, they are very desirable.

Nobilis (Common Chamomile). Flowers with yellow disc and white rays. 1 foot. 7-9.

Tinctoria alba. Creamy white with yellow center. 18 inches. 7-8.

—**Grandiflora.** This is a great improvement over the original type as the flowers are very large, resembling a large yellow Marguerite in size, form and color, and is very free flowering. See illustration.

—**Kelwayii** (Golden Marguerite). Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 feet. 6-9.

* Aquilegia - Columbine

From aquileg—water drawer; referring to its fondness for moist places.

The Columbines, upon which too much praise cannot be lavished, are graceful and hardy perennials, that will thrive in either sun or shade, and lend themselves to any form of planting. The dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters, seem like little butterflies ready to take wing at any moment.

Californica Hybrida. A very beautiful hybrid form, with the sepals and petals yellowish or tinged with orange, while the long, slender spurs are orange-red; it is one of the handsomest of all. 30 inches. 5-7.

Canadensis (Common American Columbine). Very pretty scarlet flowers mixed with yellow, long straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. 1 to 2 feet. 4-6.

Chrysantha (Yellow Flowered Columbine). Sepals primrose yellow, spreading horizontally in full expansion, tinted claret at the tip; limb of petals deeper yellow; spur straight and very slender; stems many flowered. One of the finest of all hardy perennials for the border. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

—fl. pl. Double variety of the above. 30 inches. 5-8.

Coerulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine). Flowers several on a stem, blue and white, sometimes tinted with lilac or claret; spur very slender, green tipped. Very lovely for border or base of rockery. 9 to 15 inches. 4-7.

Nivea Grandiflora. Fine, pure white, large flowers. Fine foliage.

Rose Queen. New splendid variety with flowers of a beautiful rose shade with centers and yellow anthers.

Skinnerii. Flowers scarlet and yellow, long red spurs. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

Vulgaris (Common European Columbine). Very handsome species.

—**alba.** Flowers pure white. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

—fl. pl. Double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

Mixed Seedlings. All varieties, double and single—various colors.

* Arabis - Rock Cress; Wall Cress

From Arabia, where it is supposed to have originated.

Small trailing perennials grown mostly in rock-work and the alpine garden because of their natural hardihood and their early and profuse flowering habits.

Alpina Compacta. Pure white flowers in dense masses, for edging border, and lovely for cut blooms, lasting a long while in water. 9 inches. 3-5.



Anthemis Grandiflora.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each. \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

* *Armeria* - Thrift; Sea Pink

From *Flos Armeria*, the old Latin name for the flowers of a species of Pink.

A very interesting and pretty group of hardy alpine tufted perennials, with rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves on the ground, sending up a naked single scape on which is borne a compact head of flowers; excellent for a low edging to borders. Thrive well near the sea coast.

Formosa Hybrida. Flowers deep rose or crimson in a large, roundish head on erect stalk. 12 to 18 inches. 8-9.

maritima Lauchearia. Compact deep green tufts studded with spikes of fine crimson flowers. A valuable plant for permanent edging. 6 to 9 inches. 6-8.

—**Splendens.** Bright rosy pink flowers. 6 to 12 inches. 6-8.

—**alba.** Forming neat tufts studded with white flowers. 1 ft. 6-7.

* *Aster* - Michaelmas Daisy; Perennial Aster

From aster—a star; referring to the general shape of the flower heads.

These stand unrivaled for their brilliant shades of color and extreme profusion of bloom during the autumn months. They are invaluable for the border and for cut flowers. Very hardy and easily grown, they are deservedly the popular perennials that they are. The list of varieties below does not contain any of the weedy sorts, and the varieties are numbered, for convenience, 1, 2, and 3, to denote relative times of blooming.

Acris (1). Beautiful lavender-blue flowers produced in great profusion, of fine bush habit. 2 feet.

Amethystinus (3). Lovely amethystine blue. 4 feet.

Chapmani (2). Light ageratum-blue; large sprays. 5 feet.

Novae Angliae (3). Immense heads of deepest clear purple flowers with yellow centers. 4 feet.

—**Beauty of Colwall (2).** Charming lilac-blue color, double flowers. 4 feet.

—**Melpomene (2).** Large bluish-purple flowers with orange centers, in long, graceful sprays. 5 feet.

—**Rubra (2).** Bright rich crimson flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

—**W. Bowman (3).** Large deep violet flowers; one of the latest to bloom and has flowers equal in size to any. 3 feet.

—**Climax.** A splendid new variety. Flowers light lavender blue, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. 5 feet. 8-10.

Grandiflorus (3). Best and largest; dark violet flowers; late and free bloomer. 30 inches.

Novi Belgii, F. W. Burrage (2). Large soft heliotrope flowers; very fine. 4 feet.

—**Perry's Blue.** A great beauty. Its much branched, erect dark stems covered with rich lavender-blue flowers standing out alone, the effect being loose pyramidal heads.

—**Robert Parker (2).** Large sprays of beautiful, large, soft, lavender-blue flowers with yellow center; extra fine; a valuable cut flower. 5 feet.

—**Snowflake (2).** Pure snow-white; very free. 18 inches.

—**St. Egwin.** The best of the large soft pink flowered sorts of recent introduction; bushy habit. 3 feet.

—**White Queen (3).** Large white, free flowering variety with broad petals. 4 to 5 feet.

Novely (2). Intense mauve flowers. 2 feet.

Perry's Pink (2). Glistening reddish-pink, of medium size. 3 feet 6 inches.

Tartaricum. An old but neglected species and very useful for its late flowering quality, coming as it does late in November when all other asters have ceased flowering. It is a tall and vigorous grower with strong self-supporting flower spikes, 5 to 6 feet high, terminating in branched corymbs of rosy-purple flowers.

ASTER, DWARF ALPINE VARIETIES.

June and July flowering; charming for rockwork.

Alpinus (Blue Mountain Daisy). Flowers bright purple. 6 inches. 6-7.

—**albus.** White flowers. 6 inches.

—**Goliath.** Rich violet-purple with yellow center. 9 inches.

Artemisia - Mugwort; Southernwood; Wormwood

From *Artemis*, one of the names for Diana, goddess of the moon.

Aromatic herbs and low shrubs abounding in arid regions, useful in border for their foliage effects; small numerous nodding heads of inconspicuous flowers.

Abrotanum (Old Man). A shrub well known for its fragrance, with yellowish flower heads; foliage dark green, finely cut, aromatic. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Dracunculus (Tarragon; Estragon). Herb much used in France for flavoring purposes; small inconspicuous blossoms, but a delicate aroma to the leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 7-8.

Lactiflora. (New.) A good plant bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers and pretty green foliage. 4 feet. 8-9.

Purshiana. A white foliated sort suitable for edging. 18 inches.

Stellariana (Old Woman). Silvery white, deeply cut foliage; yellow flower heads. 1 to 2 feet. Summer.

* *Asclepias* - Swallow Wort; Butterfly Weed

Greek form of the Latin name for this species.

Very handsome border plants, with extremely showy flowers that attract the bees in large numbers; the stems secrete a milky juice when broken across.

Incarnata (Swamp Milk Weed). Numerous umbels of deliciously fragrant red or purplish flowers; leaves woolly. 4 feet. 7.

Tuberosa (Pleurisy Root). Very showy umbels of brilliant orange flowers; hairy leaves; favorite of the bees; dry situations. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9.



Climax Aster.

* *Asperula* - Woodruff; Waldmeister; May Wine Plant

From *asper*—rough; in allusion to the leaves.

An old-fashioned favorite perennial, grown in the half-shade, whose leaves are used for flavoring the May wine in Germany, and when dried, like Lavender, they can be placed among clothes as they retain their fragrance for years.

Odorata (Sweet Woodruff). Very pretty little plant with snowy white flowers, scentless when fresh, but when dried, diffuses an odor like that of spring grass. Not only scents clothes, but said also to preserve them from moths. 6 to 12 inches. 5. Price, strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

* *Asphodelus* - Asphodel; King's Spear

From *a*—not, and *sphallo*—to supplant; meaning that in beauty of flowers it is not easy to supplant.

This is the Asphodel or King's Spear of the ancients. Homer mentions the Asphodel meadows of the dead, where heroes congregated in Hades. The Asphodel in Greek mythology was the peculiar flower of the dead, because its pallid yellow flowers are associated with desert places and tombs, where it grows in Greece.

Luteus. Tall spikes of bright yellow lily-like flowers, very fragrant; sword-like foliage; fine for border. 3 to 4 feet. 7-8.

* *Astilbe* - Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet

From *a*—without, and *stilbe*—brilliant; in allusion to the inconspicuous flowers of some of the species.

Handsome bold border plants, producing graceful Spirea-like plumes; also fine for the waterside and for half-shady situations.

Davidii. Elegant and tufted foliage and graceful spikes of reddish purple color. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Grandis. Much branched stems densely covered with white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Queen Alexandra. New Pink Spirea Japonica. Very fine new sort.

Peach Blossom. A very graceful plant, well furnished with erect plumes of the most lovely delicate flesh-rose flowers, borne on long flower stems. 2 feet. 6-7.

Astrantia - Master Wort

From *astron*—a star, and *anti*—in composition, signifying comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of the flowers.

These curious perennials are suited for borders, banks, and woodlands, preferring a damp position.

Major. Flowers of a curious silvery hue, shaded pink; excellent for shady borders and wild gardens. 1 to 2 feet. 5.

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Aubretia - Rock Cress; False Wall Cress

Named after Claude Aubriet, the famous French botanical planter of the last century. The most popular evergreen trallers, with dense, cushion-like growth of silvery foliage and wonderfully free flowering in the spring. Perfectly hardy. Planted in the crevices of old walls and on rock ledges it produces cascades of bloom.

Bougainvillei. An attractive dwarf plant with dark blue flowers. 3 inches. 2-6.

Crimson King. A fine new variety. Flowers dark fiery rose. 3 inches. 4-6.

Deltoides Grandiflora, Seedlings. Various colors. 4 inches. 4-7.

Hendersonii. Large, deep violet blue flowers; very vigorous. 2 to 4 inches. 2-6.

Lavender. Bright lavender blue. 3 inches. 4-6.

Moerheimi. Largest flowered Aubretia, having very fine pink flowers. 3 inches. 2-6.

Purple Robe. An effective and showy variety of great merit, having rich purple red flowers. 4 inches. 4-7.

Purpurea. Large purple flowers and more erect habit. 4 to 5 inches. 2-6.

* Auricula Alpine Primrose

The name means having ear-like appendages.

This favorite spring flower was at one time almost universally cultivated, but has of late years fallen into much neglect; it is now, however, happily regaining enthusiastic admirers. The Alpine varieties are very hardy and make most beautiful edging or rock garden subjects.

Alpine (Alpine Primrose). Center of flowers golden yellow or white, body color various shades from light blue to deepest purple. 3 inches. 4-5.

* Baptisia - False Indigo

From Greek, Bapto—to dye; so named from the economic use of some of the species.

Baptisias, although rather shy bloomers, grow very freely and are very good for the border, where they prefer free exposure to the sun.

Australis. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes; good foliage. 4 to 5 feet. 6.

Tinctoria. Spikes of bright yellow blossoms. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

* Bellis - English Daisy

From Latin, Bellus—pretty; in reference to the flowers. Very popular and charming edging perennials, with cheerful button-shaped flowers in early spring.

Perennis. Flowers very numerous, in white, pink and red, double, lying almost flat on the ground. 3 inches. 6. **Price, strong plants, \$1.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.**

Betonica - Betony

Betonica or Vetonica was so called from the Vetones, a people who dwelt at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Old herbs formerly much used in medicine and as an ingredient in herb snuffs. They are handsome dwarf species well adapted for ornamenting the margins of flower borders or for rockwork. They increase from year to year by suckers.

grandiflora. Heads of handsome purple flowers in profusion. 1½ inches. 5-6.

* Bocconia - Plume Poppy

Named after Dr. Paola Bocconi, Sicilian botanist and author.

Handsome hardy perennial with a stately habit and finely cut foliage; and where bold subjects are desired, few will be found superior to it. It is especially recommended to grow in the angle of two walls.

Cordata. Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles; individually not showy, but the fully grown inflorescence has a very distinct and pleasing appearance. 5 to 8 feet. 5-8.

* Boltonia - False Chamomile; False Starwort

Named after James Bolton, an English professor of botany. This very desirable perennial furnishes the garden or border with a great sea of bloom during the last of the summer and the fall. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

Asteroides. Flower heads pure white, flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. 8.

Latisquama. Flowers large, of a pink to lavender shade. 4 to 6 feet. 8. See illustration.

Nana. A dwarf form with beautiful pink flowers. 2 feet. 8.

Buddleia - Summer Lilac

Named after Adam Buddle, whose collection of dried British plants is preserved in the British Museum.

Chinese perennials with panicles of showy and fragrant flowers, in appearance somewhat like Lilacs.

variabilis magnifica. Flowers in erect panicles, 4 to 6 inches long, lilac colored with orange-yellow throat markings. 3 to 8 inches. 6-8.

For price, see page 22, Shrub Section.

* Buphthalmum - Ox-Eye

From Latin, Bous—an ox, and ophthalmos—the eye; the disc of the flowers being like the eye of an ox.

A very desirable free-blooming border plant, perfectly hardy in all situations, with daisy-like flowers in great profusion.

Salicifolium (Willow-Leaved). Rather large yellow flowers of fine shade. 18 inches. 6.

Cactus

(See Opuntia.)

Campanula - Bell Flower

From Latin, a little bell, referring to the shape of the flowers.

A most important class of hardy plants for the perennial border or garden. They are of very easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions; the taller forms for flower borders or shrubberies, and dwarf forms charming as edging or rock plants.

Alliariaefolia. Nodding white flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6-7.

Carpatia (Carpathian Harebell). Compact tufts, flowers porcelain blue, held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. 9 inches. 6-8.

alba. Pure white flowered form of above. 9 inches. 6-8.

Glomerata (Cluster Harebell). Clusters of pure white bells; beautiful but rather rare plant. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

superba. A new continental variety, said to be superior to other kinds. Flowers a pretty shade of blue, and a free bloomer. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

Groszeki. Tall spikes of large blue flowers produced very freely. 2 feet. 5-10.

Latifolia macrantha. Very handsome, enormous drooping bells of a fine satiny-lilac and deep purplish shades. 3 feet. 7.

Media (Canterbury Bells). Very handsome, large, numerous bells in panicles; single and double forms in white, rose and blue. Colors separate or mixed. 3 feet. 6-7.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell). Very beautiful in white, rose and blue. 3 feet. 6-7.

Persicifolia (Peach Leaf Bellflower). An abundance of large, deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

alba grandiflora. Flowers of immense size, and of the snowiest, white imaginable; for cutting. 2 feet. 6-7.

Humosa. Large, semi-double bells of the most beautiful blue yet seen in the Campanulas. 2 feet to 4 feet. 6-7. **Price for strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Moerheimii. A handsome form with large, open pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on stiff, erect flower stalks. 2 feet. 6-7.

Portenschlagiana. A pretty evergreen creeping species, flowers blue. Very suitable for rockwork and edgings. 4 inches. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Primulaefolia (Bellflower). A nearly forgotten beautiful Campanula. The numerous leaves at the base of the stalk resemble those of the primrose and the firm straight spikes abundantly covered with lilac-blue flowers, makes it a very striking plant. 2 to 3 feet. 8-9.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Flower spikes crowded with numerous large blue, salver-shaped flowers forming a pyramid. 4 to 5 feet. 7.

alba. White flowers; one of the finest plants for tub or conservatory decoration. 4 feet to 5 feet. 7.

Rapunculus (Rampion). Pretty purplish blue flowers on erect pyramidal spikes. The roots and leaves are eaten as a salad. Roots are radish-like.



Campanula Media.
Giant form of Canterbury Bells.

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Single Flower Chrysanthemums.



Button Flower Chrysanthemums.



Double Flower Chrysanthemums.

*Chrysanthemums; Hardy Varieties

Flowering from July to October

From Greek, Chrysos—Gold, and anthemon—a flower. These are so popular and well known for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value, that no further introduction seems necessary. We pride ourselves on the splendid collection of Hardy Chrysanthemums we have gotten together, one of the best on this side of the water, and eminently suited to our conditions.

New Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

The wonderful improvements in this old garden favorite during the past few years, have made it the most popular and important of the later blooming perennials. The glorious displays of bloom now possible with every variation in color and shades, and their simplicity of culture, will cause them to fill our gardens and borders with all their lovely forms. Our collection enumerated below is a careful selection of what we consider the best of the best standard sorts and newer introductions. During the summer and fall we supply plants or clumps from the field. Our prices of hardy Chrysanthemums represent 3-inch pot plants.

Single, Large Flowering

Astarte. Bright brassy amber.
Clara. Pure white, lemon yellow center.
Homestead. Rich pink, yellow center.
Ida K. Skiff. Brilliant bronzy amber. Extra fine.
Jupida. Rose shading to pink. Orange center.
Lady Smith. Pink, scented bright green foliage.
Little Barbe. Clear canary yellow.
Louise. Salmon, excellent for cutting.
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Extra large flat rosy pink.
Ruby King. Ruby red, extra fine, gray foliage.
Supreme. Glowing crimson. Extra large. Copper center.
Wm. H. Wait. Shell pink. Large and very beautiful.

Double, Large Flowering

Brilliantcourt. Brilliant terra-cotta.
Brune Potevine. Rich glowing crimson, overlaid gold.
Champaign. Amber yellow, tinted salmon.
Cranfordia. Deep bronzy yellow. (Early.)
Frances Huckvale. Gardinia white, creamy shaded center.
L'Argentiella. Deep chestnut overlaid yellow.
La Danube. Pure pink. Rich green foliage. (Early.)
Lillian Doty. Finest pink. Pompon. Vigorous grower.
M. Rux. Burnt orange-salmon. Grayish foliage.
Minerva. Yellow changing to copper.
Mrs. Francis H. Bergen. Creamy white; center rosy pink shading.
Mrs. H. Craig. Yellow overlaid with brilliant scarlet.
Normandie. Creamy white.
Pacific Supreme. White changing to rose. Charming.
Portia. Deep bronzy salmon, shaded in center.
R. Delafield. Terra-cotta, scarlet shadings.
White Doty. White Lillian Doty. Very vigorous.

Small Button Shaped Flowering

Baby Marguerite. Pure white.
Brown Betty. Dark maroon red.
Diana. Pure white. Bright green foliage.
Fred Peele. Pale lilac. Scented foliage.
Golden Climax. Canary yellow.
Klondike. Brilliant yellow compact blooms.
Niza. Delicate pink. Early.

Japanese Anemone Flowering

Pepita. Pale pink outer petals, orange yellow center.
Snow Queen. Long snow petals, yellow center.
Wee Wah. Rich terra-cotta shading to bronzy yellow fluffy center powdered with gold.
Price of any of the above, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Chrysanthemum Maximum

Shasta Daisy, Giant Moonpenny Daisy. Excellent for cutting purposes, as they last in water for some time.

BURBANK'S VARIETIES

Alaska. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers glistening white, 4 inches to 5 inches across, very free flowering; very small yellow discs. 3 feet. 7-8.
California. Similar to Alaska, but the buds and pale-open flowers are a pretty clear lemon-yellow, gradually changing to white after fully opened; also has a double row of petals. 3 feet. 7-8.
Shasta Daisy. Originator's stock; flowers large, pure white, very free blooming; excellent border plant. 18 inches. 6-9.

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN VARIETIES

King Edward VII. Snowy white cup-shaped, enormous flowers, borne on stout stems. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7-10.
Mrs. J. Tersteeg. Tallest growing with enormous flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 7-10.
Triumph. Pure white flowers with long, broad petals; grand variety for cutting for a long period. 2 feet. 6-10.

Chrysanthemum Species

Arcticum (The Arctic Daisy). From Arctic Alaska. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower stems appear terminated by pure white, daisy-like flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, continuing in good condition throughout the fall. September and October.

Inodorum (Bridal Robe). Large sprays of double white flowers, very suitable for cutting, with pretty fern-like foliage. 8 inches. 6-9.

Nipponicum. This is a hardy, shrubby, single flowering variety that is not killed back to the ground like other hardy sorts, but buds out from the old canes like the Hydrangea. Should prove a useful sort by Hybridists for crossing with the more tender, large flowering sorts, there being an absence today of large flowering types among the hardy varieties.

Leucanthemum Plenum (Double Hardy Marguerite). Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.



Chrysanthemum maximum—Shasta Daisy.

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Callirhoe Involucrata—Poppy Mallow.

*Calimeris Starwort

From the Greek, meaning a beautiful arrangement.

Asian herbs, often united with the Asters, but horticulturally distinct, of low growth, and suited to the border in front of strong plants.

Incisa. Flowers large, purple-rayed to pale lavender, and yellow centered. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7-8.

Calystegia Bearbind

From Greek calyx and covering, in reference to the two large persistent bracts enclosing the calyx.

Lovely plants for warm, sunny nooks, climbing over any support. The flowers resemble Morning Glories.

pubescens fl. pl. Flowers two to three inches across, with long, narrow, wavy reflexed petals of flesh color, turning ultimately to bright rose; leaves downy. 6-10. **Price of strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

*Callirhoe Poppy Mallow

Of mythological origin, from Callirhoe, a daughter of the river god Achilleus.

Handsome trailing rock or border plants, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer, preferring a dry, sunny position.

Involucrata. Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and very loosely cut foliage. 6 inches. 5-8.

Caltha - Marsh Marigold; King Cup

A syncope of kalathos—a goblet; in allusion to the form of the perianth, which may be likened to a golden cup.

Hardy perennials of easy culture on the margin of a piece of water, or in a marshy bog, or in the ordinary border, where their blossoms look very brilliant. The flowers last a long time in water, and so are valuable for cutting.

Palustris. Large, golden single flowers. 1 foot. 3-4.

—**fl. pl.** The double flowering form; bright yellow. 1 foot.

Cardamine - Double Cuckoo Flower

Pratensis fl. pl. Double lilac flowers in heads on the top of leafy spikes. 1 foot. 6-7. **Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

Caryopteris - Blue Spirea

From Greek, karyon—a nut, and pteron—a wing; referring to the shape of the fruit or nut, which is winged.

Handsome perennials, free flowering, of bushy habit, very valuable for their late blooming season. For bedding or pot culture.

Mastacanthus. Rich violet flowers produced in great profusion the whole length of the branches. 2 feet to 3 feet. 9-10.

*Cassia - Senna

Old Greek name given to the plant by Dioscorides, from the Hebrew.

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. They are shrubby perennials, attractive for the finely cut foliage and showy, curious flowers. Senna leaves are used a great deal for medicinal purposes.

Marilandica (Wild Senna). Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers and attractive light green foliage. 3 feet to 4 feet. 8-10.

*Centaurea - Cornflower

Named after a centaur, who, it is fabled, cured a wound in the foot of another centaur, caused by the arrow of Hercules.

Good plants, of easy culture, giving not only a fine display of bloom in border, but also great delight as a cut flower.

Babylonica. Tall, leafy rigid stems, covered with yellow flowers; foliage is very thick and hoary. 5 feet. 6-8.

Dealbata (Mealy Centaurea). Large rose-colored showy flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches. June-August.

Macrocephala (Great Knapweed). Large heads of golden flowers, prized for cutting and useful for the back of herbaceous borders. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7.

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Useful and effective border plant, invaluable for cutting; flowers blue, large and handsome. 2 feet.

—**alba.** Pure white form. 2 feet. 5-8.

—**carnea.** Flesh colored to pink. 2 feet.

—**grandiflora.** Flowers deep violet blue.

—**purpurea.** Purple flowers. 2 feet. 5-8.

Cerastium - Snow in Summer; Mouse Ear; Chickweed

Greek for horn; many of the species have pods exactly in the form of an ox's horn.

Decumbent, hairy, perennial plants, with very striking silvery foliage, valuable in rockeries or for bedding and borders.

Arvense Cernictum. A very compact plant. Green foliage; white flowers. 2 inches. 5-8.

Biebersteinii. White flowers, snowy white foliage, evergreen. The largest and best of the Mouse-ear Chickweeds. ½ foot. 5-6.

Tomentosum. Low, creeping evergreen species, much used for edging; flowers white; foliage silvery. 6 inches. 5-7.

Cimicifuga - Bug Wort; Snakeroot

From Latin, cimex—a bug, and fugo,—to drive away; indicating certain virtues which the plants possess.

Tall, hardy perennials, ornamental, suitable for the back of borders or for partially shaded places in the wild garden.

Racemosa (Serpentaria). Handsome native species with long spikes of pure white flowers. 3 feet to 6 feet. 7-8. **Price of strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Claytonia - Spring Beauty

Named after John Clayton, of Virginia, one of the earliest American botanists.

Delicate little, early-spring flowering perennials, with charming clusters of dainty blossoms; lovely for the more moist, half-shaded parts of the rockery.

Virginica. Nodding delicate pink blossoms. 3 inches. 3.

*Chelone - Turtle Head; Shell Flower

Greek for tortoise; the corolla fancied to resemble a reptile's head.

Very handsome plants with pentstemon-like flowers, very free-flowering and of easy culture. Prefers a semi-shaded position.

Glabra alba. Terminal spikes of creamy-white flowers. 2 feet to 3 feet. 6-8.

Lyoni. Clustered flowers of a showy rosy-pink. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

Obliqua alba. Very showy pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 8.

Convallaria - Lily of the Valley

From Latin, convallis—a valley, and rica, a mantle; in reference to the dense covering formed by the leaves, and to its natural habitat.

A dainty herb, much prized for its delicate, sweet-scented flowers. This is the plant popularly supposed to be the one referred to in the Sermon on the Mount. Essentially a shade-loving plant.

Majalis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; raceme gracefully arching; beautiful, glossy green foliage. 6 inches to 1 foot. 3-5.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

From Greek, koris—a bug and opis—like; referring to the appearance of the seed.

Valuable border plants because of their profusion of showy elegant yellow flowers, much prized for cutting. Most hardy and of the easiest culture.

Lanceolata grandiflora. Flowers a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Rosea. Low growing form for the rockery, with rose-red flowers and fine dark green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-9.

verticillata. A slender growing perennial with somewhat the appearance of "Love-in-a-Mist." Flowers a rich golden yellow. 2 feet. 7-10.

Corydalis - Fumitory

Lutea (Wall Fumitory). Pretty yellow flowers; fern-like foliage; soon establishes itself in masses on old walls from its self-sown seed. 1 ft. 4-6. **Price, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.**

Daphne - Garland Flower

From Greek, daio—to burn and phone—a noise; it crackles when burning.

Handsome dwarf shrubs, mostly evergreen, excellently suited for planting near the front of shrubberies, with odorous honey flowers, and handsome laurel-like foliage.

Cneorum (Garland Flower). Long procumbent branches, and bright, pink, sweetly scented blossoms; evergreen foliage. Blooms in April and again in September. 1 foot. **Price, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.**



Centaurea Montana—Perennial Cornflower.

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Delphinium - Larkspur

From Greek—delphin, a dolphin; in reference to the resemblance of the flower to a dolphin.

English or Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists and produces the finest spikes of bloom, over 6 feet high with double and single flowers in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white. We furnish strong plants in light or dark blue colors, separate or all colors mixed.

Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost.

Chinese (Grandiflorum or Chinese Larkspur). Fine feathery foliage and deep gentian blue flowers. 2 feet. 7.

—**Chinese album.** A white flowered form. 2 feet. 7.

Formosum. Deep gentian blue with white bee, long spikes. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6-8.

—**Coelestinum.** Light blue flowers. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**hybridum.** Finest mixed.



Delphinium—Larkspur.

Dielytra (Dicentra) Bleeding Heart; Lyre Flower

From Greek, dis—double, and elytron—a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs.

Charming hardy perennial plants with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border.

Formosa. Flowers pale rose with a short thick neck. Very ornamental fern-like foliage. 1 foot. 6.

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Purple and red flowers. 3 feet. 4-6. **Strong plants, 75c each, \$7.50 per dozen.**

*** Digitalis - Foxglove**

From digitale—the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove.

Prof. Bailey says of them in his Encyclopedia: "A fine genus of hardy plants, famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned and dignified, clean of growth and wholesome company in the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, give always an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the usual herbaceous border and for the two weeks of their bloom usually dominate the whole border." Of the easiest culture and preferring partial shade.

Gloxinaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered). Alba. White. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinaeflora purpurea. Purple spotted. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinaeflora rosea. Rose-pink spotted. 3 feet. 7.

Grandiflora (Ambigua). Showy flowers of pale yellow veined brown. 3 feet. 7-8.

Maculata Superba (Ivery's Spotted). Flower stalks 18 inches long, covered with a mass of tubular pink flowers with a white throat; grand for massing. 18 inches. 6-7.

Monstrosa. Large terminal flowers of various shades of rose, purple and white. 2 feet. 6-7.



Dianthus Barbatum—Sweet William.

*** Dianthus - Hardy Pink**

From Greek, dios—divine, the name given by Theophrastus and Anthos—a flower; in allusion to the exquisite fragrance of the blossoms of most of the species, as well as from their unrivalled neatness and brilliancy.

***Dianthus Plumarius.** Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks. Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer; they are absolutely perfect for the front of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house they are imitable. Grow to 1 foot in height.

—**Alice Lee.** White with a pink center.

—**Cyclops.** Dark rose with crimson ring; very fine single flower.

—**Delicata.** Delicate soft rose; constant bloomer.

—**Diamond.** A fine extra early pure fringed white.

—**Goliath.** Very large mottled flower.

—**Her Majesty.** Exceptional sized flowers of purest white.

—**Perpetual Snow.** Everblooming large white flowers.

—**Scoticus** (Scotch Pink). Double white, blotched with red.

—**White Reserve.** An everblooming pure white.

—**Large Flowering.** All colors, mixed.

***Dianthus Hybridus** (Mule Pinks). Compact little clumps of bright green foliage and glorious clove-scented flowers blooming throughout the summer. For edging the herbaceous border.

—**Abbotsford.** Deep crimson, marbled with white.

—**Fettes Mount.** Soft, rosy-pink flowers in great profusion. 1 foot. 6-7.

—**Napoleon III.** (Very scarce.) Double brilliant blood crimson flowers. 18 inches. 6-9. **Price, strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Dianthus Barbatum (Sweet William). Old garden favorites; no old fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers.



Digitalis—Foxglove.

—**Auricula-flowered.** White flower with red eye. 1 foot. 6-7.

—**Holborn Glory.** Various colors. Finest strain.

—**Newport Pink.** Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. 18 inches. 6-7.

—**Double Crimson.** Extra choice strain.

—**Double White.** Pure white.

—**Latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl.** (Everlasting Hybrid Sweet William.) Beautiful summer bedding variety producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flower all season. 6-9.

Dianthus (Alpine Pinks). A charming genus, containing many species of high value, especially for rockeries. They prefer gritty limestone soil. The tufty sorts should be packed between sloping stones or in the crevices of loose walks.

Caesius (Cheddar Pink). Just the plant for old walks or dry spots on the Rockery. The flowers are showy and very fragrant and rose-colored. 9 inches. 6-7.

Deltoides (Maiden Pinks). Prostrate masses of foliage covered with pure white flowers. 9 inches.

—**Superbus.** Dwarf white, fine for cutting.

*** Echinacea - Purple Cone Flower; Red Sunflower**

From Greek, echinos—a hedgehog; alluding to the prickly scales of the receptacle.

A species closely related to Rudbeckia, stout in appearance, with very attractive flowers. The high disc and the downward angle at which the rays are pointed are charming features of the Echinaceas. They may be used to help cover unusually dry and exposed places.

Helianthus. Flowers red; fine for cutting. 5 feet to 6 feet. 6-10.



Dianthus Plumarius—Hardy Garden Pinks.

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Hardy Ferns.

* Echinops - Globe Thistle

From Greek, echinos—a hedgehog, and opsis—aspect; in allusion to the hedgehog-like heads of flowers.

Globe Thistles are coarse growing thistle-like plants of the easiest culture, and are suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies. The silvery-white stems and handsomely cut prickly foliage are interesting features. They make excellent companions for the blue-stemmed Eryngiums. All these plants are attractive to bees. They are sometimes used abroad for perpetual bouquets.

Humilis. Producing large heads of bright blue flowers. 1 foot. 7.

Ritro. Globular heads of blue-green flowers. 3 feet. 7.

Sphaerocephalus. Large heads of pale blue almost white flowers. 5 feet. 7-9.

* Epilobium - Willow Herb; Rose Bay

From epi—upon, and lobos—a pod; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on top of the pod.

Perennials with willow-like foliage and large showy spikes of flowers. They are particularly suited for naturalizing along the water's edge and in low meadows, also in the wild garden.

Augustifolium (Fire Weed). Rose-magenta flowers in spicate racemes. 3 to 4 feet. 7.

* Erigeron - Fleabane

From Greek, er—spring, and geron—old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.

The garden Fleabanes are hardy border plants, suggesting our native asters, but blooming much earlier, and growing in tubs like the English Daisy. Fine for massing.

Glandulosa Major. Dwarf variety with pretty violet flowers. 9 inches. Summer.

Speciosum grandiflorum. Very large, rich purple flowers, yellow centers. 3 feet. 5-11.

* Eryngium - Sea Holly

A name used by Theophrastus for some sort of thistle.

The Sea Hollies are among the most bizarre of garden plants, and are chiefly valued for the steel-blue or purplish cast of their rigid stems, prickly foliage and teasel-like heads. Their proper place is the hardy border, where they perpetually challenge one's curiosity and interest. They are fine as cut flowers.

Amethystinum. Flowers amethyst color, in globose heads; and finely cut, prickly foliage. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

* Erysimum - Hedge Mustard

From Greek, eryon, to draw, to cure; a powerful cure for sore throat and said to draw blisters by the ancients.

These plants do well in the front row of the border and on dry banks. They like full exposure to sunlight, and in the spring months are completely covered with bright flowers.

Pulchellum (Fairy Wallflower). Dwarf plant with sulphur-yellow flowers. 6 inches. 5-9.

* Eupatorium - Perennial Ageratum; Hemp Agrimony

Named after Mithradates Eupator King of Pontus, who discovered one of the species to be an antidote against poison.

Very ornamental tall-growing perennials for the hardy border, with large flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers.

Ageratoides (White Snakeroot). Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. 3 feet. 8-9.

Coelestinum. Lavender colored flowers, late in autumn. 18 inches. 8-11.

Purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). Flower heads purple to flesh color. 4 to 6 feet. 8-10.

* Fragaria - Strawberry

From fragrans—fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known.

Very pretty trailing plants, specially useful as basket plants.

Indica. Flowers golden-yellow, fruit red, insipid, numerous. 6 inches. 5-10.

Euphorbia - Milkwort; Spurge

Named after Euphorbus, the physician to Juba, king of Mauretania.

Showy plants for the border, with continuous bloom that is very desirable for cutting.

Corollata (Flowering Spurge). White flowers with small green eye, in umbels; used like Gypsophila for cutting, and as a bedder in light soil. 18 inches to 3 feet. 7-10.

Polychroma. Masses of chrome-yellow flower-like bracts. 2 feet Spring. Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Cyparissias (Spurge). A pretty plant for naturalizing, creeping under the ground and throwing up stems with graceful foliage and yellow flowers. 2 inches. 5.

Choice Hardy Ferns

Ferns are universally admired, and can be planted to beautify and make attractive odd, shady and unsightly corners. Below is a list adapted to this purpose.

ADIANTUM Pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). From adiantos—dry, because if plunged in water it yet remains dry.

ASPIDIUM. From aspidon—a little buckler; in allusion to the form of the spores or seed apparatus.

—**Acrostichoides.** Christmas Fern.

—**Boottii** (Dryopteris Boottii). (Boott's Shield Fern.) One of the finest culturable ferns.

—**Cristatum** (Evergreen Fern). A low evergreen, moist shades.

—**Marginale.** Shield Fern.

—**Noveboracense.** New York Fern.

—**Spinulosum.** Evergreen Fern.

ASPLENIUM Filix-Foemina (Lady Fern). From Greek a—not, and splen—spleen; referring to its supposed medicinal properties.

—**Eberum** (Ebony Spleenwort). Grows a foot high and delights to ramble amid rocky debris. Foliage narrow and evergreen.

—**Thelypteroides** (Silvery Spleenwort). A thrifty fern of a handsome appearance, pale green in color, and grows a yard high. Splendid for shady banks.

—**Trichomanes.** A small fern growing well where A. Platyneuron does. The shade of a small rock will suit it.

CAMPOTOSORUS Rhizophyllus (Walking Fern). From Greek, meaning bent sori, alluding to the irregular arrangement.

CYSTOPTERIS Bulbifera (Bulblet Bladder Fern). From Greek, kystis—a bladder, and pteris—a fern; bladder fern.

DICKSONIA Punctilobula (Gossamer Fern). Named after James Dickson, a famous British authority on ferns.

ONOCLEA. Greek, meaning closed vessel, alluding to the closely rolled sporophylls.

—**Struthiopteris.** Ostrich Fern.

—**Sensibilis.** Sensitive Fern.

OSMUNDA. From Osmunder, another name for the Scandinavian god, Thor.

—**Cinnamouca.** Cinnamon Fern.

—**Claytoniana.** Interrupted Fern.

—**Regalis.** Flowering Fern.

—**Gracilis** (Flowering Fern).

POLYPODIUM Vulgare (Cliff Fern). Greek, meaning many feet, alluding to the extensive root stock. Evergreen.

PTERIS Aquilina (Eagle Fern). Greek name for fern, from a word meaning wing, alluding to the usual pinnate form of the leaves.

WOODSIA Ilvensis. Excellent for rock-work, requiring little soil and thriving best in the sunniest corner.

WOODWARDIA Angustifolia (Chain Fern). Wants a moist situation in deep shade. Does well in moist peat north of a bank or wall.

—**Virginica** (Virginian). Requires more moisture.

Funkia - Plantain Lily; Day Lily

Named by Sprengel in honor of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist.

Japanese perennials producing attractive clumps of foliage and interesting lily-like blossoms. Their dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks and in the angles against buildings. A continuous row along a walk gives a strong and pleasing character. Delight in moist, shady situations. The variegated foliage of some species is extremely beautiful and striking for bedding purposes. The large leaved kinds are excellent subjects for waterside planting.

Albo marginata. Flowers white with a lavender tinge and quite large; leaves large and lined with white along the edges. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Aurea variegata. Flowers purplish-lilac; leaves beautifully variegated green and gold. 2 feet. 7-8.

Coerulea (Ovata). Spikes of nodding light blue flowers; large handsome dark green glossy foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

Sieboldiana (Glaucia). Flowers pale blue; leaves of a metallic blue color.

Subcordata grandiflora. (Corfu Lily; White Day Lily). Handsome spikes of large, waxy-white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms; and large, broad, glossy, light green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8. Strong plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Undulata Medea-Picta. Flowers lilac, and leaves of medium size, beautifully variegated silver and green. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each. \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

*** Gaillardia - Blanket Flower**

Named after M. Gaillard, a French patron of Botany.

Amongst hardy perennial plants, Gaillardias are conspicuous for profusion and duration of bloom. The striking flowers produce a gorgeous effect in the border, and are highly recommended for cut-flower purposes, lasting a long time in water, and being gathered with ample, self-supporting stems.

Grandiflora Maxima. Flowers intense blood-crimson, margined with golden yellow. 2 feet. 6-10.

*** Galega - Goat's Rue**

From Greek, gala—milk; the plants are said to increase the milk of such animals as eat them.

Ornamental tallish plants well suited for flower borders, provided they have plenty of room, covered with racemes of pea-shaped flowers, much valued for cutting.

Officinalis. Spikes of purplish-blue flowers. 3 feet. 4-7.

Officinalis alba. White.

Genista - Broom

From the Celtic word gen—meaning a small bush.

Low-growing ornamental sub-shrubs, with half-evergreen leaves and clusters of showy yellow flowers. For rockwork or on top of a dry mound or slope, with its branches allowed to creep downward, few things are more splendid.

Tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Bright yellow flowers. They obtain yellow dye from this plant. 18 inches. 6-10.

Scoparia (Scotch Broom). Slender shrub with hairy, angular branches and bright yellow flowers. 2 to 6 feet. 5-6.

*** Geranium - Crane's Bill**

From Greek, geranos—a crane; from the resemblance of the fruit to a crane's bill.

Good summer-flowering border plants; and the dwarf varieties, pretty alpinas for the rockery. All are hardy and thrive in ordinary garden soil.

Grandiflorum (Large Flowered Geranium). Large, open violet-blue flowers, with a satiny lustre. 1 foot. 6-8.

Sanguineum (Blood Red Crane's Bill). Flowers deep purplish crimson. 1 foot. 6-8.

—**album.** Pure white flowers, pretty cut-leaf foliage. 18 in. 6-8.

*** Geum - Avens; Barren Strawberry**

From Greek, geus—to give a relish; referring to the roots.

Well known group of plants noted for their rich coloring and freedom of flowering. Most useful for cutting and the rockery or border.

Atrosanguineum fl. pl. Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-9.

Coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw. Twice the size of the old double scarlet, with huge frilled petals, giving a full, double appearance. 6 to 10 inches. 4.

Heldreichii. Beautiful orange colored flowers; very free. 1 ft. 5-9.

Heldreichii Magnificum (Barren Strawberry). Large bright orange-yellow flowers, very freely produced, height 2 feet. Fine for massing or cutting. 2 feet. 5-9.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

*** Gillenia - Indian Physic Ipecacuanha**

Named after Arnoldus Gillenius, a botanist of the 17th century.

Strong growing perennials, admirable for the border or the shrubbery; handsome trifoliate foliage and spirea-like flowers.

Trifoliata (Bowman's Root). Resembles Spirea; slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty, star-shaped rose and white flowers, prized for cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

Glaucium - Horned Poppy Sea Poppy

From glaukos—greenish-grey; referring to the hue of the leaves.

Handsome plants with large and numerous flowers, which, although of short duration, succeed one another in great abundance during most part of the summer, and make a fine contrast with the sea-green dew-spangled leaves.

luteum (Yellow). Large, bright yellow flowers; hairy leaves; whole plant is glaucous. 1 foot to 2 feet. 6-8.

GLECHOMA. (See Nepeta).

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture-loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest. All our ornamental grasses are nursery grown, and large field clumps are sent on orders, unless otherwise specified.

ARUNDO (Reed Grass). An ancient name of doubtful origin; either from the Latin arundo—a reed; or from arn, the Celtic word for water, referring to its habitat.

—**Donax** (Great Reed Grass). Making noble clumps, fine for a marshy situation. 10 to 15 feet.

—**variegata.** Striped leaved variety; very ornamental for the garden. 8 to 10 feet. Price, strong roots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ELYMUS (Lyme Grass; Wild Rye). From elyo—to cover; named this by Linnaeus because the leaves were formerly made into a coarse sort of fabric.

—**Glaucus.** Glaucus-leaved, dense perennial grass; very short smooth leaves, erect, elongated spikes. Quite rare; from Turkestan. 3 to 4 feet.

ERIANTHUS (Woolly Beard Grass; Plume Grass). From Greek, erion—wool, and anthos—a flower; referring to the plummy appearance of the bloom.

—**Ravennae** (Ravenna Grass). Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA (Miscanthos). (Eulalia.) From eu—well, and lalia—speech; in reference to the high reputation of the plants.

—**Gracillima univittata.** Leaves much narrower than the type; one white rib down center. 4 to 6 feet.

—**Japonica.** Green foliage.

—**variegata** (Japan Rush). Leaves striped. 4 to 6 feet.

—**zebrina** (Zebra Grass). Leaves banded with white. 4 to 6 ft.

PENNISSETUM* (Fountain Grass). From penna—a feather, and seta—a bristle; a feathery bristle referring to the nature of the involucre.

—**Japonicum** (Fountain Grass). A beautiful grass whose flower heads are produced in the greatest profusion. Color rich mahogany, conspicuously tipped with white. It resembles closely the annual Pennisetum in appearance, but being a hardy perennial this variety comes up each year without replanting and establishes itself permanently.

PHALARIS (Canary Grass or Gardener's Garter). An ancient name from the Greek, phalaros—brilliant, because the plant had shining grains.

—**Arundinacea variegata** (Variegated Ribbon Grass). Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental; sometimes run wild about old places. 18 inches to 2 feet.

STENANTHIUM Robustum (Mountain Fleece). This interesting stranger comes from Caroline mountains. The fine spear-like leaves bend charmingly on all sides and from the center springs a tall flower spike covered with numbers of small pure white flowers. As it gets strength the plants become the most striking objects in the garden. Strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

*** Gypsophila - Chalk Plant; Baby's Breath**

From Greek, gypsos—chalk, and philein—to love; in reference to the species preferring a chalky soil. Very branchy or spreading slender herbs, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

Cerastoides. Leaves densely pubescent; flowers white, and red-veined, often two-thirds of an inch across. Creeping habit, excellent for rockwork. 4 inches. 5.

Monstrosa Repens. White or rose flowers, large, in few-flowered panicles; stems trailing or prostrate, ascending at the ends. 6 inches. 7-9.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath). Rough, narrow leaves; very minute, white flowers. Popular for trimming bouquets; very graceful; stems wiry and stiff, and good for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

—**fl. pl.** A new double flowering white form; very beautiful. 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7. Price, strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.



Ornamental Grass.

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Heliopsis scabra.

*Helenium - Sneezewort; Helen-Flower

Named after the celebrated Helen of Troy, who is said to have availed herself of the cosmetic properties of the plant named after her.

The species are more or less strong growing and are, consequently, most suited for the margins of shrubberies or the back of herbaceous borders. In such situations they may be extensively grown, and the abundance of flowers which they produce will prove valuable for decorative purposes.

Autumnale superbum. Broad spreading heads of deep golden yellow flowers; one of the most striking varieties in cultivation. 5 to 6 feet. September-October.

—**rubrum** (Blood Red Sneezewort; Autumnal Tints). Flowers resemble the blood-red English Wallflower in color. 4 feet. 9-10. One of the best plants introduced in years. Fine for cutting. Certificate of Merit.

Grandicephalum striatum. Very handsome variety, forming large heads of showy flowers of a deep orange, striped and blotched more or less with crimson. 5 feet. 7-10.

Pumilum magnificum (Helen Flower). Large yellow flowers in great numbers. 18 inches. 6-9.

Riverton Beauty. The flowers are of a rich lemon yellow with a large cone of purplish-black. 5 to 6 ft. 8-10.
Price of any of the above strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum - Sun Rose

From Greek, helios—sun, and anthemon—a flower; in allusion to the bright golden radiance of the blossoms.

A very pretty family of evergreen plants, covered during May and June, and more or less throughout the summer, with flowers of the most brilliant colors. For dry, sunny situations, or borders, banks, and rockwork.

Amabile fl. pl. Flowers double orange tinged rose. Of very good form and very pretty. 6 inches. 6-7. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Croceum (Rock Rose). Saffron-colored flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

mutabile. Beautiful but rarely seen plant with neat habit, and producing an abundance of flesh colored flowers very early. 9 to 12 inches. 4-6.

Orange Double. Flowers bright orange and very attractive. 6 inches. 6-7. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Helichrysum

Augustifolium (Perennial Everlasting). A beautiful plant with long narrow silvery leaves with pure white flowers, 1½ inches across. One of the everlasting family. 2½ feet. 9-10. Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Helianthus Multiflorus plenus.

* Helianthus - Perennial Sunflower

From Greek, helios—the sun, and anthemon—a flower; from the brilliant color of the flowers and the erroneous idea that the flowers always turned toward the sun.

"Nothing can be a more ideal representative of the sun than the sunflower, with its golden rays; it is dedicated with great propriety to the sun, which it never ceases to adore while the earth is illumined by his light." Beautiful as cut flowers.

H. S. Moon. Large, rich golden single yellow flowers. 4 feet. 8-9.

Maximilianus. Latest of all; fine golden yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays, invaluable for cutting. 5 to 7 feet. 9-10.

Miss Mellish. Very large semi-double flowers of fine form and a bright orange-yellow, freely produced. 6 feet. 8-9.

Mollis grandiflora. Dark stems, scabrous, hairy foliage, and pretty, pale yellow flowers with dark center. 4 feet. 8-9.

Multiflorus plenus (Soliel d'Or). Perhaps the best of the hardy sunflowers. Double golden flowers, like quilled Dahlias in great profusion, flowering until late in the season. 4 feet. 7-8.
Strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Oryzalis (Willow Leaved or Sky-rocket Sunflower). Long, graceful foliage; bright yellow flowers on short stalks. 6 to 8 feet. October.

Woolley Dod. Best of the September blooming varieties, with deep yellow flowers; entirely distinct. 7 feet. 9.

Helxine

Solierii. A dense emerald green carpeter, which grows at a tremendous rate. First class for shady places and planting on walls and rockeries. 2 inches. 6-8. Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

* Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

From Greek, hemero—day, and kallos—beautiful; because the beautiful blossoms close at night; some say because the blossom lives only one day.

One of the most beautiful and popular of our garden perennials. The Lemon Day Lilies have narrow grass-like foliage, and the flowers have wide funnels. Small plants will flower freely the first year. Th plants are all remarkably free from enemies and need no protection even in the severest winters. The flowers are very simple, yet distinct, with a wholesome fragrance. The individual flowers are short-lived, but there is a good succession. They thrive in almost any garden soil, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or moist places, and in partial shade. Excellent for cutting, lasting a long while, and the most backward buds opening in the water.

Our stock of Hemerocallis is field-grown, and can be depended upon to be true to name.

Apricot. Rich apricot-colored flowers. 2 feet 6 inches. 6.

Aurantiaca. Large orange-yellow flowers. 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet. 6-7.

Dumortierii (Graminea). Rich cadmium yellow buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

Flava (Lemon Day Lily). Flowers sweet-scented, clear, full canary yellow. 2 feet. 6.

Florham. Strong grower; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rich golden yellow, with Indian yellow markings. 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7.

Fulva, or Disticha (Tawny Day Lily). Large bronze flowers. 3 feet. 7-8.

Gold Dust. Of a bright Indian-yellow color, buds and reverse of petals bronzy gold. 2 feet 6 inches. 5-6.

Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily). Flowers semi-double, orange shaded crimson. 4 feet 6 inches. 7-8.

Middendorffii. Narrow grass-like foliage; flowers with long tubes, rich golden yellow, 3 to 5 in a head, very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Orange Man. Fine deep orange colored flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

Sovereign. Very large flowers with broad petals of great substance; rich orange yellow in color. 18 inches. 6.

Thunbergii. Latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers. 4 ft. 7.

* Heliopsis - Orange Sunflower

From Greek, helios—the sun, and ops—like; referring to the appearance of the flowers.

This genus is very similar to the Helianthus. They are tall-growing plants, well suited for the back of flower borders, where they flower beautifully throughout the summer.

Pitcheriana. One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border, being especially valuable for cutting and for planting in dry places. Daisy-shaped flowers of deep orange color, on good stems for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 7-10.

Zinneafiora. Semi-double form of the above, with curious narrow petals issuing from the center of the flowers of the same orange color. 4 feet. 7-10.

Scabra Imbricata. Slender stems, bright yellow flowers. 4 feet. 7-10.

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Hepatica - Liver Leaf

From Greek, hepaticos—of or relating to the liver; the three lobes of the leaves have been compared to the three lobes of the liver.

A great favorite of the flower border, both as being evergreen in its foliage, and for its abundant blossoms in early spring, and great variety of colors and shades. For the north or east slope of the rockery. The flowers are charming old English garden favorites that droop and close at night.

Triloba (Spring Hepatica). Blooms as soon as the snow is off; flowers range in color from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy-red. Pretty rounded, leathery leaves. 4 inches. 2-4.

Hesperis - Rocket; Dame's Violet

From Greek, hesperos—the evening; the flower is more fragrant toward evening than at other periods of the day.

These Stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. The double Rockets are considered amongst the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom, and extremely useful for cutting.

Matronalis (Damask Violet). Flowers purple, sweet-scented. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**alba**. Showy terminal spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

*Heuchera - Alum Root

Named after Jean Henry de Heucher, 1677-1747, professor of Botany and Medicine at Wittenberg.

The Heucheras have a tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring a dozen or so slender scapes bearing small bell-shaped flowers in panicles, giving a delicate and airy effect.

Sanguinea (Coral Bells; Crimson Bells). Bright coral red flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.

—**alba**. Sprays of white flowers; a good selected form. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-8.

—**rosea** (Rosy Morn). Flowers rosy-pink; very robust. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.

Price of any of the above, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

*Hibiscus - Mallow; Malva

Probably derived from ibis—a stork, because the bird is said to eat some of the species. Beautiful, tall growing plants of the Hollyhock family. Attractive because of their handsome foliage, stately habit, and large, striking flowers.

Militaris (Halbert Leaved Rose Mallow). Tall growing species with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinged with deeper color towards the center; lance-shaped leaf. 4 to 6 feet. 6-8.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Pink flowers with purple eye. 3 to 5 feet. 6-8. See illustration.

—**Crimson Eye**. Flowers of immense size, pure white with a large crimson spot at the base of each petal. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Mallow Marvels, or **Giant Flowered Hibiscus**.

*Humulus - Hop Plant

From Latin, humus—fresh earth; the Hop grows only in rich soils. Our English word hop seems to be the Anglo-Saxon, hopen—to climb, because of its habit.

The Hop is mostly grown for its flowers, which are used to preserve beer. The Hop, because of its twining habit, makes an excellent arbor or screen plant, rapid and satisfactory grower.

Lupulus Aureus (Golden Hops). Beautiful golden foliage and yellow flowers. 6-8.

—**Lupulus**. Ordinary climbing Hop Vines.

Hutchinsia - Bluets

Alpina. Snow white flowers resting on dense dark green carpets of miniature foliage. 4 inches. 4-7. Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

The name seems to be derived from hyper—upper, and eicon—an image; the superior part of the flower represents an image.

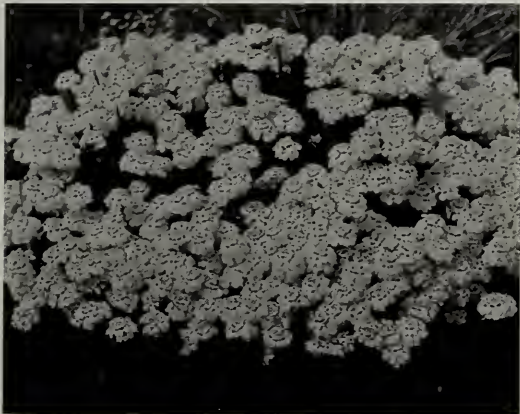
A very pretty race of plants for the border, with their prettily formed yellow flowers nestling amongst the bright green foliage.

adpressum. Of creeping habit and sometimes used for a ground cover; spreads rapidly. Will do well in moist places. Prostrate. 7-8.

Moserianum (Gold Flower). Enormous rich golden-yellow flowers, with yellow stamens and crimson anthers. 2 feet. 7-8. Strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

*Iberis - Candytuft

Named from Iberia, the ancient name of Spain. Dwarf, compact, commonly evergreen plants, most suited to the front of the border, where they connect between the taller growth and the lawn. Very free flowering and pretty; and extremely charming



Iberis Sempervirens—Candytuft.

on ledges or walls in the rock garden.

Gibraltarica. Largest and showiest of this genus, with large white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 ft. 3-6.

Sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers. 9 to 12 inches. 2-8.



Hibiscus—Poppy Mallow.

*Hollyhock (Althea Rosea)

From the Greek, to cure, in allusion to the medicinal qualities of some of the species.

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with a distant past. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner, but will repay by their gorgeous and lavish bloom all the attention bestowed upon them.

Allegheny Fringed. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. 6 to 7 feet. Summer.

Double Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Salmon, and Maroon. Colors separate. Choice English strain.

Double Mixed. All colors.

Henderson's New Everblooming. Flower first season from seed, but acts as a perennial. Pure white to the deepest crimson. Pot plants or roots from field.

Single Mixed. Many prefer the single forms as they are free flowering, and covered with more artistic looking flowers.

Newport Pink. A charming shade of pure pink. Originated in one of the famous Newport, R. I., gardens. It is of strong, vigorous habit, producing colossal spikes of double pure pink flowers.

*Inula - Flea-Bane; Elecampane

The old Latin name used by Horace, said to be another form of Helenium. Decorative summer-flowering border plant, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

Glandulosa Grandiflora. Enormous rich orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 18 inches. 6.

Helenium (Elecampane). A vigorous grower, with monstrous foliage and large heads of bright yellow flowers on stout stems. 1 to 1½ feet. 6-7.

Macrocephala. Heads of yellow flowers. 4 feet. 6.

Royleana. A fine Himalayan species, with deep golden yellow flowers of good shape and substance; late flowering.

Iris, New Intermedia or Interregna

An interesting new type, the result of crossing Iris Germanica with Iris Pumila Hybrida, and for which there promises to be a great future. They bloom earlier than the German Iris, and the flowers combine perfection of form with large size and clear and decided colors. Foliage is dark, and maintains its freshness throughout the season. The flower stems are almost 18 inches high, holding the flowers well above the foliage.

Helge. Light citron, with pearl colored center; a beautiful soft shade. 18 inches. 5.

Walhalla. S. light cerulean blue; F. velvety claret-red, paler towards the edge; beard yellow; very showy. 18 inches. 5.

Halfdan. Pure creamy yellow of perfect form. 18 inches. 5.

Ingeborg. Pretty ivory white with an orange beard. Very free and dwarf. 12 to 18 inches.

Price of any of the above, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

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Iris

Ancient Greek, meaning rainbow, because of its beauty and diversity of color. Pliny says it is from the Egyptian word for eye and signifies the eye of heaven.

Choice new varieties of recent introduction. Price, strong plants of the following varieties of German Iris, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Albatross. A beautiful variety. Standards white shaded the palest of blues; falls white veined and tipped rich purple. 20 inches. 6.

A. E. Barron. Standards dark bronze; falls white, veined and tipped crimson-brown. 10 inches. 5.

Astarte. Standards rosy lilac; falls claret-red. 2 feet. 5.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow, beautiful. 2 feet. 6.

Black Prince. Standards and falls deep violet-purple.

Bocage. Standards silvery lavender; falls claret-purple, reticulated white. 2½ ft. 5.

Canary Bird. Standards bright yellow; falls deeper yellow, with orange beard. 9 inches. 4-5.

Cottage Maid. Standards silvery blue; falls white, freely reticulated violet; pretty. 22 inches. 4.

Dr. Bernice. Coppery-bronze; falls velvety-crimson. A handsome combination of color. 2 feet. 5.

Florence Wells. New. Standards soft mauve; falls deeper mauve. A large and free bloomer. 2½ feet. 6.

Garibaldi. Standards and falls silvery mauve. Showy. 2 feet. 4.

Gracchus. Standards clear yellow; falls marked red, reticulated white. Beautiful and free flowering. 1½ feet. 4.

Kathleen. A beautiful variety; standards and falls of a soft self rose-lilac. Extra fine. 2½ feet. 4.

Khedive. Soft lavender blue with bright orange beard; self color; fine effective variety. 2 feet. 5.

Lavater. Standards lavender, veined purple; falls white, traced and tipped violet. Handsome. 2 feet. 5.

L'Innocence. Standards, pure white; falls, white, slightly veined orange. 1½ feet. 5-6.

Lohengrin. New. Enormous flowers of a rosy-lavender shade. 2½ feet. 6.

Loreley. Falls are deep ultra-marine blue, veined cream, margined light yellow which contrasts beautifully with the color of the falls.

Lutescens. Falls pale yellow; reflex halfway down. Standards bright canary-yellow. Very attractive and well adapted for planting in the front of hardy borders. 1 foot. 5-6.

Macrantha. Standards light blue; falls dark violet with large yellow crest, one of the largest flowered of all. 2½ feet. 5-6.

Mandaliscae. Rich lavender purple; large and handsome. 3 ft. 5.

Maori King (Bearded Flag). Extra fine. Flowers large golden-yellow; falls velvety maroon margined gold. 1½ feet. 4-5.

Miss Maggie. Standards silvery lavender; falls suffused self rose. Pretty. 2½ feet. 5.

Mrs. Neubronner. Flowers large, rich golden yellow, quite a new shade among the German Iris.

Princess Victoria Louise. Primrose yellow and reddish purple. Edged primrose.

Queen of the Gypsies. Standards smoky lavender-bronze; falls feathered and veined rich plum.

Rhein Nixie. Falls mauve, edged and reticulated white; beautiful. 3½ feet. 5.

General Collection of Iris Germanica - Fleur-de-Lis; Flag Iris; German Iris

S. signifies Standards and F. Falls of flowers.

The flowers are large and handsome, often stately, exhibiting every diversity of color, in beautiful variegations and shades. They are borne on stout, erect, branched stalks much exceeding the clumps of broad, spear-like, spreading leaves. All are hardy and form excellent border plants, flowering in May and June. Price at foot of page.

Albino. S. pale lavender; F. tipped with royal purple. 18 inches. 6.

Chameleon. S. delicate blue; F. tipped a little darker.

Charlotte Patty. S. golden yellow; F. lightly veined blue.

Fairy Queen. S. lavender; F. tipped and reticulated violet. 22 inches.

Fantasy. S. light blue; F. purple.

Florentina alba. Producing large fragrant white flowers. 2 feet. 5.

Garrick. S. light blue; F. a darker violet blue.

Honorabilis. S. rich golden yellow; F. very fine velvety rose-purple.

Kharput. S. violet; F. velvety violet-purple. Early flowering; very large flower; fragrant. 2 feet 6 inches. 5.

Madam Chereau. White, feathered edges of sky-blue; free flowering; very beautiful. 32 inches. 6.

Madame de Baune. Pure yellow.

Madame de Brabant. S. lavender; F. purple streaked.

Mrs. Darwin. S. spotted violet and gold; F. white. 5-ft.

Pallida (Speciosa). S. lavender; F. lavender with rosy tinge, deliciously scented 30 inches. 6.

Dalmatica. S. lavender; F. lavender tinged purple; flowers very fine and large. 40 inches. 6.

Pauline. S. light blue; F. slightly darker; flowers large.

Queen of May. A lovely soft rose lilac, almost pink; a very beautiful shade. 32 inches. 6.

William III. S. of lavender rose; F. a little darker.

*** Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris or the Clematis Iris of Japan**

These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the west. The large flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades, that stay with us through the months of June and August. They prefer a moist soil, along the margin of a pond or by the side of a little stream, where they best carry out the Japanese methods of decoration. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Bandai No Nami. Double white.

Ko-O-Jo. Double, reddish-maroon.

Osho-Kun. Double, rich blue.

Kan. Double violet, pink center.

Uchu. Very double, light lavender.

Shikai-Nami. Double, beautiful pale blue.

Shi-Chu-Ha. Double, white with red edges.

Kichi Cohuo. Single, pure white.

Date-Dugo. Single, dark rich maroon.

Yedo-Jiman. Single, deep violet, purple center.

Price of strong plants, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$22.50 per hundred.



Iris Kaempferi.

Pauline. S. light blue; F. slightly darker; flowers large.

Queen of May. A lovely soft rose lilac, almost pink; a very beautiful shade. 32 inches. 6.

William III. S. of lavender rose; F. a little darker.

* Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris or the Clematis Iris of Japan

These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the west. The large flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades, that stay with us through the months of June and August. They prefer a moist soil, along the margin of a pond or by the side of a little stream, where they best carry out the Japanese methods of decoration. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Bandai No Nami. Double white.

Ko-O-Jo. Double, reddish-maroon.

Osho-Kun. Double, rich blue.

Kan. Double violet, pink center.

Uchu. Very double, light lavender.

Shikai-Nami. Double, beautiful pale blue.

Shi-Chu-Ha. Double, white with red edges.

Kichi Cohuo. Single, pure white.

Date-Dugo. Single, dark rich maroon.

Yedo-Jiman. Single, deep violet, purple center.

Price of strong plants, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$22.50 per hundred.

Iris in Variety

Aurea (Orientalis, Golden Flag). A new Himalaya species producing large golden yellow flowers upon 4 foot stems in June and July. A very lovely and distinct type.

Cristata. A dwarf growing Iris with light blue flowers.

Ochroleuca Gigantea (Golden Banded Iris). Large, pale yellow flowers, margined with white. 4 feet. 6-7.

Orientalis Sanguinea. Large, handsome violet blue flowers which are also ornamental in the bud stage, having conspicuous crimson spathe valves; fine border plant and good water-margin subject. 3 feet.

Orientalis Snow Queen.* An exquisite new hardy Iris; flowers of snowy whiteness, large and well formed; produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful; grand Iris for flower border or water-side. 3 feet.

Pseudacorus (Common Yellow Water Flag). S. bright yellow, F. yellow with a bright spot and radiating brown veins; suitable for marshes and water courses. 3 feet. 5-6.

Pumila (Crimean Iris). Early spring flowering dwarf Iris, growing to about 6 inches and flowering profusely; very decorative as an edging to the border; flowers fugitive yellow or bright to dark lilac. 6 inches. 3-5.

—**aurea.** Light yellow flowers. 6 inches. 3-5.

—**Cyanea.** Light violet blue.

—**Formosa.** Dark violet blue.

—**Excelsa.** Ochre yellow.

—**Eburna.** Yellowish-white.

Sibirica Alba*. Flowers white veined with pale lilac. 3 feet. 5-6.

—**Purpurea*.** Large violet blue flowers. 3 feet. 5-6.

"Box of shrubs received in good condition. I am very much pleased with the consignment. There was a splendid root growth and of large size."—A. H. C., Schnectady, N. Y.

"I have advised several of my friends to give you orders for flowers this Spring for although my orders to you have been very small your things have given better satisfaction than orders to other firms."—E. D., Robbinsville, N. J.

"The plants you sent me were so satisfactory I am recommending you left and right."

MRS. J. J. H., Riverdale, N. Y.



Iris Germanica.



Iris Siberica.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

* *Lathyrus* - Everlasting or Perennial Sweet Pea

From the Greek, *la*—augmentative and *thouros*—anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds.

The perennial pea is one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving almost anywhere, even among flags and boulders. A rampant grower, it is a good trellis plant, and is adapted as a cover to wild, rough places, where it scrambles over bushes and stones. It succeeds in shade and grows rapidly. The flowers are clustered and sweet smelling, and borne in great profusion.

Latifolius. Large deep red flowers on long stems in constant succession. 6 feet. 7-9.

—**Albus.** Bearing clusters of large pure white flowers. 6 feet. 7-9.

—**Pink Beauty.** Clusters of large beautiful shell-pink flowers, like *Blanche Ferry* Sweet Peas.

—**White Pearl.** Most beautiful of all everlasting peas with pure white flowers, which are about double the size of the ordinary *Lathyrus Latifolius albus*; true, no seedlings; excellent for cutting. **Price, strong plants, 30c each, \$3.00 per doz:n.**

—**tuberosus.** Flowers deep rich rose color, very pretty. 18 inches. 6-9.

* *Lavandula* - Sweet Lavender

From Latin, *lavo*—to wash; referred to the use of Lavender in the bath.

The Lavender is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. They are pretty perennials with silvery-grey foliage and spikes of lavender or blue, sweet-smelling flowers. Require slight winter protection in New York state. Charming for the flower border.

Munstead (Large-flowered Early Dwarf Lavender).

A charming variety, producing large spikes of sweet-scented bloom of a deeper shade than the old common Lavender and several weeks earlier; habit very dwarf. 1 foot.

Vera (True Sweet Lavender). Aromatic silvery-grey foliage; delightfully fragrant lavender flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

* *Liatris* - Blazing Star; Kansas Gayfeather

Meaning of name unknown.

Liatris produces its flowers, of pretty rose and purple shades, on wand-like racemes, in late summer and autumn. They will thrive in poorer soil than most garden perennials, and are very effective and charming plants in the border.

Pycnostachya (Kansas Gayfeather). Flower heads pale purple in a dense cylindrical spike; one of the choicest and boldest species. 3 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Scariosa. Flowers deep purple, in an elongated corymb; very ornamental. 2 feet. 9.

Spicata. Densely crowded, rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 9.

Linaria - Toad Flax

From *Linon*—flax, referring to the resemblance between the leaves of the two plants.

Very pretty hardy evergreen creepers, well adapted for growing in pots or for covering walls and crevices.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy; Mother of Thousands). Masses of pale blue or lilac little flowers. 6 inches. 5-10.

Dalmatica (Toad Flax). Fine herbaceous species. Long branching spikes of lemon yellow flowers. Densely clothed with leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz:n.**

* *Lobelia* - Cardinal Flower

Named after Mathew Lobel, botanist and physician to James I.

Extremely interesting genus of plants on account of the beauty of the blossoms. Of fine, handsome aspect, making a most striking and gorgeous showing if planted in front of evergreens, or in the herbaceous border.

Cardinalis (Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower). Flowers vivid crimson; one of the most showy of all native flowers; for the moist border. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10.

Syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Flowers pale blue to purple in long leafy racemes. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

* *Lupinus* - Lupine

Said to be derived from the Latin, *lupus*—a wolf; because this plant devours, as it were, all the fertility of the soil.

The Lupines are showy plants with velvet-like leaves and conspicuous, butterfly-like free-blooming flowers in terminal racemes. Very lovely plants for the border or for massing; they are of easy culture, but will not grow in a lime soil.

Polyphyllus (Old-Fashioned Garden Lupine). Flowers deep blue, on large, long spikes. 2 to 5 feet. 6-9.

—**Albus** (White Perennial Lupine). Showy bold white flowers; excellent for the border. 3 feet. 6-9.

—**Moerheimi.** This is one of the finest novelties, flowering throughout the summer. The fine, long spikes of pink and white colored flowers make it a grand acquisition for cutting purposes, as well as for the border. 3 feet. 6-9.

—**Roseus.** Flowers of a soft, rose-pink color, which darken with age and are produced in great profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 6-9.

Arboreus. Lemon yellow flower spikes. (New.) **Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.**



Lathyrus—Perennial Sweet Pea, White Pearl—More attractive than the annual sorts.

Lilium - Lilies

From the Celtic word *li*, which signifies whiteness. The Lily has always been considered the emblem of whiteness or purity.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Auratum (Gold Banded Japan Lily). Flowers ivory-white, with a distinct central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots, the lower part hairy; a favorite in American gardens, where it appears to best advantage massed and scattered through moderately tall-growing shrubs. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Speciosum Album. A very desirable form with pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**Magnificum.** Flowers heavily spotted with rosy-crimson. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**Rubrum.** Fine, extra strong growing sort, with dark pinkish-red flowers. 6-8. Best for garden culture. **Write for prices.**

NATIVE AND OTHER HARDY LILIES

Canadense (Canadian Lily). Flowers varying in color from bright yellow to pale bright red, with copious spots of purplish red. Good species for garden use. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

Candidum (Madonna or Annunciation Lily). Flowers pure pearly-white, fragrant, very rarely tinged with purple on the outside; one of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

Superbum (American Turk's Cap Lily). Flowers orange-red, thickly spotted; tall growing variety. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Flowers nodding, rich scarlet, self-colored; deserving favorite; fine for massing; especially suitable for beginners. 1 to 2 feet.

Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 2 to 4 feet. 7-8.

—**fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily). Odd double variety with orange-red spotted flowers. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

—**Splendens** (Tiger Lily). A fine variety of robust habit, with long flowering spikes and more numerous larger flowers, much preferable. 4 to 6 feet. 6-8.

* *Linum* - Flax

From the Celtic word *lin*, a thread; whence the Latin *Linum*.

Erect growing plants, with showy flowers which open in the sunshine. The continuity of bloom makes it a very desirable species. All are of easy culture in the full sun.

Perenne. Flowers rather small, in great profusion, azure blue. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.

—**album.** White flowered form. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.



Lilium Candidum.

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* *Lychnis* - Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin

From Greek, *lychnos*—a lamp; in allusion to the cottony leaves of some of the species, which were used by the ancients as wicks to lamps.

This genus includes some of the best-known and -loved of the old-fashioned flowers, and no garden can afford to be without a representative, as they are of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit.

Alpina. Rose-colored flowers, in dense heads. A very pretty border or rock plant.

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers; one of the most desirable. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

—**alba.** A most desirable plant, heads of pure white, single flowers.

—**carnea** (Jerusalem Cross). A pale rose-colored variety; very pretty. 2 to 3 feet.

—**f. pl.** (Scarlet Lightning). Double flowering form of the type, having flower heads of vermilion scarlet on erect stems; one of the choicest hardy plants of recent introduction. 3 feet. 6.

Flos-Cuculi plenissima (semperflorens) (Double Ragged Robin; Cuckoo Flower). This is the true double Ragged Robin. It flowers continuously from spring until late fall. The flowers, which are very attractive, are of a bright pink color and are borne in great numbers. It is perfectly hardy and succeeds anywhere with the least attention. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-9.

Haageana. Flowers brilliant scarlet, nearly 2 inches across; showy and exceedingly handsome. 1 foot. 6-7.

Vespertina alba plena (White or Evening Champion). Flowers double white, in loose panicles, emitting a pleasant odor in the evening. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Viscaria Splendens fl. pl. (German Catchfly). Panicles of large, brilliant rose-colored double flowers. 9 inches. 5-6.

LYCORIS. (See *Amaryllis*.)



Mertensia Virginia—Virginia Cowslip.

* *Lysimachia* - Loose Strife

From Greek, *lysis*—dissolving, and *mache*—strife; it has been given to this plant from the quality absurdly ascribed to it by the ancients, of quieting restive oxen when put upon their yokes.

A very pretty genus of plants with mostly yellow flowers. All the species are of the easiest culture, preferring a moist situation, such as waterside planting.

Clethroides (Loose-Strife or Gooseneck). Long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, fine for cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

Nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Creeping Charlie). Very showy large bright yellow flowers; handsome creeper, very useful for rustic vases and baskets, and forms a dense carpet rapidly if used for bedding. 6-8.

* *Lythrum* - Purple Loose-Strife

From Greek, *lythron*—black blood; in allusion to the color of the flowers.

Showy perennials for waterside planting or in the shrubbery borders, where they hold their own. They produce throughout the summer, tall erect spikes of brightly colored flowers.

Roseum superbum. Large rose-colored flowers; of robust habit. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Roseum, Perry's Variety (Purple Loose-strife). Flowers large and glistening cherry-red. A most beautiful shade. For a bog garden or naturalizing there is nothing to equal it. 3 feet. 6-9.

Malva - Mallow

Old Greek, meaning to soften, referring to its soft, mucilaginous qualities.

Tall vigorous growing perennials of the most ancient culture. Used among the Romans as a vegetable, and still serves as food to the Chinese.

alcea (Vervain). A dwarf growing Mallow somewhat like the Hollyhock, with branching stem bearing a profusion of pale rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10.

Mallow Marvels or Giant Flowering Hibiscus (Marshmallow). An improved form of our native Marshmallow or Rosemallow, in which the colors have been greatly intensified. Robust, upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size, in all the richest shades of crimson, pink, and white.

* *Matricaria* - Feverfew; Mayweed

From the Greek, *matrix*—mother; from its use in diseases. *Matricarias* are so closely allied to the *Chrysanthemums* and *Pyrethrums*, that they are often listed under either head. They differ in minor details only, and are most easily distinguished by their heavy scent and finely cut foliage.

Capensis fl. pl. (Feverfew). Pure white double flowers. Flowers early and should be more widely known. 1 foot.

Inodora plenissima (Bridal Robe). Very double, clear white, large heads; very floriferous and the flowers are fine for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 5.

Mentha - Mint

Named after *Minthe*, a nymph, who the poets feign was transformed into this plant which bears her name.

The Mint is characterized by its square stems, its leaves with the aromatic fragrance, and its pretty, dense, little flowers. Not only a charming plant for borders, but a useful one as well.

Piperita (Peppermint). Flowers purple, in loose spikes, with reddish stems and thick, oily leaves; in moist places. 1 to 3 feet. 9.

Pulegium (Pennyroyal). Flowers pale purple, in many-flowered racemes. This variety is largely employed in geometrical gardening because of its dwarf, compact growth and dark green foliage. 4 inches. 9.

Requieni (A Creeping Thyme or Mint). Lovely dwarf creeper with pale purple flowers in tiny whorls. Practically odorless until bruised when a strong peppermint-like scent is emitted. Fine for plantings in crevices of walls. 6 inches. 7. Price, strong plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Rotundifolia variegata (Variegated Apple Mint). Variegated with green and light yellow.

Spicata (Spearmint). Flowers purplish; widely naturalized in old gardens in America. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Mertensia - Virginia Cowslip; Bluebells

Named after Professor Mertens, a German botanist.

Mertensias add variety to the border and are always attractive to plant lovers for their drooping clusters of blue-belled flowers in March and May. They should have a sheltered position with full sunshine and a rich soil.

Virginica. Tubular flowers of purple and blue, in graceful drooping clusters. 1 to 2 feet. 3-5. See illustration.

* *Monarda* - Horse Mint; Bergamot; Oswego Tea

Named after Nicholas Monardez, a Spanish botanist of the 16th century, who published a book containing the earliest picture of an American plant.

This genus includes some very striking border plants with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any situation, but prefer moist places, and are seen to best advantage massed.

Didyma rosea (Oswego Tea). Flowers of a rose color, and sweetly fragrant foliage. 18 inches. 7-9.

—**Cambridge Scarlet.** Flowers of a much more vivid shade of crimson than the older form. 3 feet. 7-9.

—**Alba** (White Bergamot). Pure white flowers in whorls. Leaves cordate and highly scented. 3 feet. 6-9.

MOSS PINK. (See *Phlox Subulata*.)

* *Myosotis* - Forget-Me-Not; Scorpion Grass

So named from the Greek, *myos*—a mouse and *otos*—an ear; its oval velvety leaves are like the ear of a rat or mouse.

Derives its name Scorpion Grass from the racemes of flowers, which, when young, bend in at the top like a scorpion's tail. It is a well-known sentimental flower and will grow in any situation. Most suitable as rockery plants or as edgings to the flower border.

Falustris semperflorens (Perpetual Flowering Forget-Me-Not). Blue with yellow throat; damp places; spread rapidly. 9 in. 3-8.

* *Nepeta* - Ground Ivy; Catnip; Catmint

Derived from *Nepet*, a town in Tuscany.

Ground Ivies are very pretty trailing or creeping perennials of easy culture, but preferring moist situations and shade. Because of their rapid growth, they are useful as a ground covering in shrubbery borders and shady places generally; or for hanging baskets.

Cataria (Catnip). Has medical qualities. Cats are fond of the plant.

Glechoma hederacea folia variegata (Variegated Ground Ivy). Flowers blue, leaves variegated prettily; make a dense mat. 2 inches. 4.

Glechoma viridis (Gill-over-the-Ground). Similar to the preceding sort, except the foliage of this has green leaves.

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet. 5-9.

"My border is beautifully planted with the shrubs and perennials I got of you three years ago. I have the handsomest garden in town, and all these border plants came from your Nurseries."—Mrs. H. B. G., Milan.

"I thank you very much for giving us an opportunity to secure some of your seeds of Perennials. Your seed has proven to be exceptionally good."—L. P. J., St. Louis.

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Nierembergia - Cup Flower

Named after John E. Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit of the 16th century, who wrote a book called "The Marvels of Nature."

Pretty perennials with petunia-like flowers that are extremely showy. Thrive best in a moist soil with half-shaded exposure, but often makes fine patches on a dry bank or even the rockery.

Eivularis (White Cup). Large and beautiful bell-shaped, white flowers with a golden-yellow or rosy throat, in great profusion. 3 inches. 6-9. Price, strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

*Oenothera - Evening Primrose

Derived from Greek, oinos—wine and therā—to hunt; the roots of this plant, eaten after meals, were incentive to wine drinking, as olives are now.

Showy and very beautiful plants, for borders, beds, rockwork, etc., where in the full sun their fragrant and pretty flowers will nod to the garden all day and invite the friendly bee.

Fruticosa (Evening Primrose). A very showy border plant, covered with rich golden yellow flowers. 1½ feet. 6-8.

Fraseri. Large, pale yellow flowers. 1 foot. 6-10.

Missouriensis. Large, handsome yellow flowers, spotted with red, on trailing, downy stems. 6 inches. 6-8.

Pilgrimi. Heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. 6-8.

Speciosa. Producing a mass of large, erect, fragrant, pure white flowers, becoming reddish as they fade; valuable for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-10.

*Onopordon - Cotton or Scotch Thistle

From the Greek, onos—an ass and pordon—crepus; on account of its effect on the ass after eating.

Cultivated for "auld lang syne" and used occasionally by some lover of hardy plants with striking effect against a background of dark shrubbery, which sets off the silvery foliage and bold habit of the plant.

Robert Bruce. A cross between the Scotch Thistle, Onopordon acanthium, and Onopordon Arabicum, resulting in a large, handsome ornamental plant of branching habit, with bold, grayish foliage, elegantly cut, and silvery prickly flower stems. 6 feet. 7-8.

Pachysandra - Japanese Spurge

From Greek, pachys—thick, and andros—a stamen; referring to the thickness of the stamens.

True evergreens with thick, glossy foliage forming a dense mat, making a very desirable low-growing cover plant, succeeding admirably either in full sun or partial shade.

Terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white in terminal spikes. 3 inches. 5.

*Pardanthus - Blackberry Lily

From Greek, pardos—a leopard, and anthos—a flower; referring to the spotted flowers.

Very pretty perennial with lily-like flowers of a very handsome appearance. Requires a rich soil and a sheltered situation in winter.

Chinensis. Flowers orange-colored, spotted with purple-brown. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

*Physalis - Winter Cherry; Ground Cherry

From Greek, physalis—a bladder; because the thin calyx enlarges and encloses the fruit.

Perennials with bush-like habit, and inconspicuous flowers, but exceedingly well liked for the attractive, vividly colored fruit and its edible character. Plant in a warm, sunny situation, about 18 inches apart.

Bunyardii. New. Rich scarlet lantern-like fruit or capsules; larger than Francheti, but more pointed and richer in color. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7.

Francheti (Japan Lantern Plant). Large heart-shaped leaves; whitish flowers, succeeded in autumn by large, coral-red fruits, enclosed in lantern-shaped bags; very pretty and interesting. 2 feet. 7.

Orobis - Bitter Vetch

Lathyroides (Bitter Vetch). A pretty perennial. Spikes of small bright blue flowers. Extra good for borders. 2 feet. 7-8. Price, 50c each, \$5.50 per dozen.

Vernus. One of the best bright blue and purple; a pretty plant with pinnate leaves. 1 foot. 6-7. Price, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.



An effective border planting of Peonies.

Paeonia - Peony

According to the old Greek legend, named after the physician Paeon, who used the plant to cure Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules.

Paeonia Sinensis - Double Chinese Peony

These magnificent Peonies bear large and handsome flowers in summer, varying in color from pure white to bluish rose, pink, and bright and deep crimson, while most of them are deliciously rose-scented. They are of simple culture, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil. The planting season for Peonies is from September to April; those planted in September generally blooming the following summer.

For the convenience of customers we are offering different sized roots of Peonies at prices according to size and age. The trade custom of sending purchasers of Peonies divided roots containing upwards of three or more flowering crowns, is not always satisfactory, so to meet the demand for larger roots, we are offering this year, besides divisions, whole roots or clumps two and three years old from the divided stage.

Whilst the divided roots will make a good showing, and produce bloom the first year if planted in season, the whole clumps can be depended upon giving a greater profusion of bloom and becoming established more readily under proper conditions.

Named Chinese Peonies

Today's Best Varieties

Alba Flena (Queen Victoria). Pure white. Very charming and graceful.

Boule de Neige. White, lightly sulphured. Center bordered with carmine. Extra.

Canary. Pale yellow, a rare color in Peonies.

Delachei. Very large cup-shaped bloom; deep purple with crimson reflex. One of the best with upright stems, extra fine late.

Duchess de Nemours. Very beautiful, exceptionally so when in bud. Fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white, greenish with reflex.

Duc de Cazes. Dark pink, center salmon.

Duke of Wellington. Very large, well formed blooms, on long, firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer; extra fine.

Elegans. Outer petals rose. Curving and twisting petals filling the center, shading from light rose to white. Tall and very strong grower.

Festiva Alba. One of the best cut flower sorts. Glossy ivory-white, center petals touched with a few carmine spots. Very fragrant. Midseason.

Festiva Maxima. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence, both in color and form. Enormous pure white flowers splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals. Handsome foliage and very fragrant. Early.

Humei Rosea. Clear cherry pink; cinnamon centered. Large, very full and of graceful habit. Very early.

La Tulipe. White and pink; shaped like a tulip. \$1.00 each.

Lady Bramwell. Large, very full globular bloom, fine bright pink with white reflex, extra.

L'Eclatante. Large, showy, brilliant red flowers in clusters.

L'Indispensable. Creamy, center pale pink.

Madame de Verneville. Beautiful formed flower, very broad, sulphur white guard petals, compact center, delicate rosy white, touched carmine. A grand variety.

Marie Lemoine. Sulphur-yellow. Large flower and very late.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson; the best late dark crimson.

Rosea Magnifica. Pale blush, center cream and white, globular.

Rubens. Brilliant deep red. One of the most striking.

Rubra Triumphans. One of the most striking large blooms. Earliest brilliant crimson, bright yellow stamens.

Solfatare. Large pure white guard petals, very full globular center, deep sulphur yellow; a very beautiful variety.

Superbissima. Dark crimson. Very handsome.

Zoe Calot. Very beautiful. Large globular flower; color tender rose shaded with lilac.

Price of strong roots of any of the above Paeonies, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

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* Papaver - Poppies

From the Celtic papa, which signifies pap or the soft food given to children, in which the seeds of poppy were formerly boiled to make the infants sleep.

* Papaver Orientale Giant Oriental Poppy

The most exotic looking and handsomest of our garden perennials. The sight of a poppy clump in the sunlight is a dazzling thing, making the breath catch in the throat. The flowers are perfectly enormous, of the most splendid colors and shades, of rich, heavy, satiny texture, on hairy thick stems about 3 feet high. June flowering. If cut early in the morning they make striking house decorations.

Beauty of Livermore. Deep crimson flowers, very large. One of the best of recent introduction.

Blush Queen. Pale blush pink, the base blotched with deep purple; very large.

Brilliant. Bright scarlet.

Mrs. John Harkness (New Oriental Poppy). One of the finest Poppies. Flowers of an orange-apricot in color, with dense, conspicuous blotch on each petal. Bloom quite 8 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6. **Prices, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Lightness (Oriental Poppy). A beautiful sport of the well known Princess Victoria Louise, being white at the center upwards to the middle of petal, changing to a pale salmon. 2 feet. 6-7. **25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Mrs. Perry. Flowers medium size, on stout stems. A lovely shade of apricot. A unique color. **35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

Mahoney. Flowers deep maroon, very distinct and handsome.

Marie Studholme. Another shade of salmon, with a beautiful silvery sheen, a most pleasing shade.

Princess Victoria Louise. Beautiful new variety with pure rose flowers in wonderful profusion; the best of the rose-colored varieties.

Rose Queen (Oriental Poppy). A delicate shade of soft rose-pink with conspicuous dark blotches. This variety produces a second crop of flowers during August and September. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6. **25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Royal Scarlet. Flowers 6 inches across, of a rich, glowing scarlet.

Salmon Queen. Large flowers of a lovely salmon scarlet.

Silver Queen. Lovely silvery white flowers with faint blush hue and chocolate center. Wiry stems. 2 feet. 6-7. **25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Trilby. A beautiful cerise-scarlet.

Papaver Nudicaule - Iceland Poppy

The Iceland Poppy is the glory of the Arctic regions. Dwarf growing, delicate flowered, and myriad colored little Poppies that are exquisite for edging the border or in the rock garden. Bloom very profusely and make wonderful cut flowers. See illustration.

Mixed Seedlings. Various colors in mixture.

Separate Colors. Containing yellow, white and orange.

* Physostegia - False Dragon Head American Heather

From Greek, physos—a bladder and steg—a covering; referring to the inflated fruiting calyx.

Tall perennials, native to this country, bearing showy spikes of very pretty flowers, bell-shaped and not unlike the Heather, in many shades of color, all through the summer. Of easy culture, thriving in any situation.

Virginiana (Obedient Plant). Called this because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink. 3 to 4 ft. 7-9.

Virginiana alba. Showy spikes of pure white tubular flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Virginiana speciosa. Very delicate pink flowers in dense panicles. 3 to 4 feet. 7-8.

Petasites - Chinese Umbrella Plant

From Greek, petasos—an umbrella; alluding to the large, broad leaves.

Interesting plants with flowers in early spring similar to the common Colt's Foot, but varying in color from white to purple and with enormous, very handsome leaves that produce a distinctively attractive tropical effect.

Japonica Gigantea (Japanese Coltsfoot). Flowers inconspicuous; leaves enormous, cut off and used as temporary umbrellas in Japan; grow to the height of a man; for damp, low places in garden. 5 to 6 feet. 3-4. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**



Papaver nudicaule—Iceland Poppy.

* Pentstemon - Beard-Tongue

From Greek, pente—five, and stemon—a stamen; because of the four perfect and one imperfect stamen of the genus.

Few plants are so beautiful as the Pentstemons or produce so brilliant an effect in beds and borders during summer and autumn. In growth they are graceful, while the elegant beauty of their pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers from June to October elicits the admiration of all. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil in an open and sunny situation. Plants of the Gloxinoides type will only survive the winter outdoors in sheltered gardens.

Barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red, in spikes; throat of corolla naked or very slightly bearded; lips quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. 7.

Digitalis. Large spikes of large White Foxglove-like flowers, abruptly inflated; very pretty for the border. 2 to 3 feet. 8.

Grandiflorus. Handsome showy flowers of a lilac-blue, very slightly bearded. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinioides "Sensation." Bears spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers in a great variety of bright colors, including rose, cherry, crimson, purple, lilac, etc. Blooms from early summer till frost.

Newberry Gem (Hartwegii). Produces loose panicles of rich carmine-red flowers, with a throat prettily marked. The blooms are very long and tubular and the effect in mass is most charming. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Ovatus. Erect flowers, blue changing to purple, lower lip bearded; on erect but slender stems. 2 to 4 feet. 7.

Pubescens. Flowers drooping, dull purple or violet or varying to flesh-color, densely bearded, in loose, open panicles. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Tubiflorus (Beard Tongue). Very attractive plant, bearing graceful spikes of pretty white flowers. 2 feet. 6.

Plumbago - Leadwort

Pliny says this plant was so called from plumbum, the Latin for lead, because it possessed the power of curing a disorder in the eyes called by that name, which appears to have been the same as what we call cataract.

Very pretty dwarf perennials of creeping habit, that continue in bloom all summer and thus make them desirable additions to the border or rock garden.

Larpetae (Cape Leadwort). Covered with beautiful deep violet-blue flowers. 4 to 6 inches. 6-10. **Price, strong plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

* Platycodon - Japanese Bellflower; Balloon Flower

From Greek, platys—broad, and kodon—a bell; referring to the form of the flower.

Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden.

Grandiflorum. Very large, deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers. 3 feet. 7-9.

—**album.** Having spikes of beautiful, large, pearly white flowers. 18 inches. 7-9.

Mariesi macranthum. Handsome, large-flowered variety with deep violet-colored flowers. 9 inches. 7-9.

—**Alba.** White flowering variety.

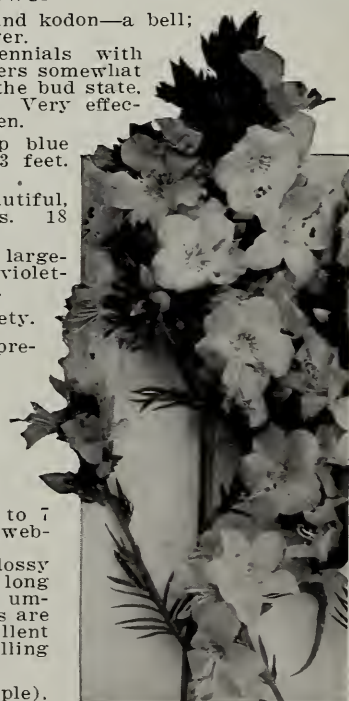
—**f. pl.** A double form of the preceding.

Podophyllum - Duck's Foot

From Greek, podos—a foot, and phyllon—a leaf; alluding to a fancied resemblance, in the 5 to 7 parted leaf, to the foot of some web-footed animal.

Native plants with large glossy green leaves, fastened to the long firm stem in the center, like umbrellas. The pretty white flowers are hidden under the leaves. Excellent for covering bare places and filling in shady nooks.

Pelatum (Mandrake or May Apple). Large white flowers and scarlet edible fruit. 1 foot. 7.



Polemonium—Jacob's Ladder.

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*Phlox - Perennial Phlox

From Greek, phlox—a flame; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.

Their neat habit, bright colored flowers, profusiveness of bloom, and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great and deserving favorite among all lovers of the beautiful in gardens. There is something about them, unlike any other garden favorite, that appeals strongly to one's imagination and sentiment. Whether it is their delicate sweet fragrance that steals to us in the summer twilight, or the beauty and rich daintiness of their colors whose warmth reaches the heart and makes it beat a bit faster for the beauty in the world; we know not. But we do know that they are wonderful and our garden cannot be what it is without them.

SUMMER FLOWERING PERENNIAL PHLOX. PHLOX DECUSSATA OR PANICULATA

Athos. Tall salmon pink.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large rich crimson-carmine eye.

***Champs Elysees.** Flowers a bright rosy magenta, very effective for massing.

***Coquelicot.** Large handsome heads of vivid orange-scarlet flowers. 3 feet.

***Daybreak.** Besides having unusually large heads of flowers, the color of this variety is most pleasing, being a delicate rose shade, like Enchantress Carnation.

***Eclairer.** Flowers large, bright purple-carmine with lighter center; of fine form.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink with lighter shading and dark red eye; an entirely new shade.

***F. G. Von Lassburg.** The purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. 2 feet 6 inches.

Hanny Pfeiderer. Cream-colored changing to salmon in the center, with carmine-red eye.

Iris. Immense trusses of violet-blue flowers. 2½ feet. 7-9.

***Jean Barth.** Soft clear pink; center cherry-red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Good late-flowering pure white with enormous truss; very free bloomer.

***Madam Paul Dutrie.** Soft pink color, resembling the shade of a Cattleya suffused with white.

Meteor. Pale salmon-rose, with pure white center. 3 feet. 7-9.

Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with invisible pink eye. Very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during the season; indispensable as a cut flower for florists' use.

***Mrs. E. E. Jenkins.** Pure white, enormous truss; very fine flower and free bloomer. 3 feet. The best white.

Nana Coerulea. Very dwarf; sky-blue flowers. One of the best blue phlox. 1 to 2 feet.

Pantheon. Extra large flowering dark pink.

Peachblow. Delicate shade of pink, suffused with white.

Reynstrom. Very large panicles of rosy-pink bloom on strong, upright stems; individual florets of immense size. 3½ feet.

Snowball. One of the best white flowering varieties. 3 feet. 7-10.

Thebaide. Flowers a beautiful rose and perfect form.

Wanadis. White with lilac stripes. Very distinct purple eye.

Somewhat resembles Phlox Divaricata Canadensis.

Strong field-grown roots in mixture, \$1.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred.

Phlox Subulata - Dwarf Moss; Ground Pinks

A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth with a tufted, dense, evergreen mat. It is much used in cemeteries. Blooms profusely in the spring and is sweetly scented.

Alba. Pure white.

Atropurpurea. Forming masses of foliage, with purplish-rose flowers.

Bride. Flowers white with crimson eye.

Frondosa. Compact cushion of foliage, delicate pink flowers. 6 inches.

G. F. Wilson. Flowers of a lovely mauve. 9 inches.

Lilaciana. Flowers clear lilac.

Nelsoni. White flowers; compact habit. 6 inches.

Rosea. Flowers bright rose.

Dwarf Phlox, Various Types

Amoena. Bright rose flowers in dense heads well above the evergreen foliage, on clear, wiry stems, fine for cutting. 4 inches. 5-6.

Amoena folia variegata. Form of the above with variegated leaves.

Divaricata alba grandiflora. A good white flowering form.

Divaricata Canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers; native species of beautiful habit. 1 foot. 5-7.

—**Laphami (Perry's Variety).** Most beautiful and distinct variety of Divaricata or Canadensis Phlox recently introduced. The flowers are of a lovely soft, plumbago-blue, much larger and brighter in color than those of Phlox Divaricata. It is of a strong growing habit and flowers most abundantly from the middle of April to the end of July. 1 foot. 4-7.

—**Violet Queen.** Deep lilac-blue, of robust constitution. A great improvement on the Canadensis. 1 foot. 5-7.



Phlox subulata.

Ovata Carolina (Laurel Leaf or Mountain Phlox). Very fine bright rosy flowers. 1 foot. 5-6.

Reptans (Creeping Phlox). A neat and dwarf growing species, with showy purple or violet flowers. Of creeping habit. 1 foot. 5-6.

Argillacea. The new silvery-lavender phlox. It is not another variety of the common garden phlox, but an entirely new species—Phlox argillacea—found in the sand barrens of the Middle West. With a few specimens of this, you can make a section of your borders look like a snow-bank from the middle of May to August and if the plants are then cut back, they will bloom again in autumn. Old plants have from 50 to 75 stems each, simply loaded with blossoms of various shades of white, pale lavender and lilac. The plant is a perennial, absolutely hardy and especially good for dry situations. **Strong** plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Polygonatum - Solomon's Seal

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee joint; on account of the numerous articulations of its stem. Its English name arises from the roots, which when sectioned transversely across show characters which dreamers have discovered to represent the impress of the famous Seal of Solomon.

Hardy perennials of graceful habit, their unbranched arching stems bearing pendulous tubular greenish flowers, which are succeeded by dark blue berries. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions.

Majus. Pendant creamy-white flowers and ornamental glossy foliage. 3 feet. 5-6.

*Polygonum - Jointweed; Knotweed

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Strong growing weedy perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and where nothing else will thrive. Ornamental habit, fine for screens or for growing beneath Fir trees.

Alpinum. Dwarf habit. White flowers.

Amplexicaule (Mountain Fleece). Strong growing, tufted, green-stemmed plant, resembling a Bamboo; flowers a bright rosy-red on branching stems. An excellent plant for growing in groups or in the border. 5 to 6 feet. 9-10.

Price, strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Compactum. White flowers in profusion; compact bushes. 1½ feet. 7-10.

Cuspidatum (Giant Knot Weed). Handsome hardy perennial, the stems gracefully curved outward; flowers white in long drooping clusters in the axil of each leaf; clouds of bloom. Very effective for bold mass effects. 5 to 7 feet. 6-8.

*Polemonium - Greek Valerian

From Greek, polemos—war; Pliny relates that the plant which he called by this name received its appellation from having been the cause of a war between two kings, who could not agree which of them first discovered its virtues.

Border plants of long standing and of the easiest culture, with very pretty bell-shaped flowers, which bloom from June to August.

Coeruleum (Jacob's Ladder). So called because of the regular manner in which the numerous leaflets are arranged on the long stems. Numerous spikes of beautiful sky-blue flowers with golden anthers; bushy habit. 18 inches. 6-8.

—**album.** Flowers pure white. 18 in. 6-8.

Richardsonii. Large heads of lovely sky-blue flowers with golden-yellow anthers; fragrant odor like that of ripened grapes and are fine for cutting. 6 inches. 5-6.

—**Album.** A white variety of the above. 1½ feet. 6-7.



Phlox decussata.

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*Primula - Hardy Primrose

Derived from the Latin, primos—first to flower; the delicate blossoms of most of the species appearing when all nature is otherwise inert.

This genus of beautiful dwarf alpine plants, valuable because of their early spring flowering, and for being prolific in variation. They are usually treated as rockwork plants, to which their small stature, tufted habit, and love of cool, partially shaded places admirably suits them. Plant in masses, naturalized in the grass or in the rockery.

Acaulis fimbriata (Fringed Stemless Primrose). Perfectly hardy and charming Primroses, with fimbriated flowers of various shades, charming for edging or rockery.

Auricula alpina. See Auricula.

Elatior (Oxlip; Polyanthus). Lovely and interesting group, deserving of very extensive cultivation, perfectly hardy and easily grown, thriving in any soil or situation; various colored flowers with long tube and on long stems. 6 to 9 inches. 4-5.

Cortusoides Seiboldi (Hardy Japanese Primrose). Slender stems, bearing heads of rosy flowers. 1 foot. 5.

Giant Polyanthus Primrose. A magnificent strain of many lovely colors and shades of orange, yellow, crimson-scarlet and red. Price of strong plants, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Japonica. A splendid type of hardy Primula. Very showy. Flowers crimson, white lavender and pink. Makes a pretty border plant. 1 foot. 6-7.

Officinalis hybrida (Cowslip). An improved variety of the type. Flowers bright yellow, hanging more or less to one side. In olden times the leaves were compounded with cucumbers and were said to improve the complexion. 4-12 inches. 4-6.

Veris (English Cowslip). Very fine strain, embracing a fine range of yellow shades. Very charming little border plants. 9 inches. 4-5.

Veris superba (Giant Yellow Polyanthus). Giant flowered form, producing individual flowers from 1 inch to 2 inches across; in color they are a bright canary-yellow with a golden center; perfectly hardy and when in flower present a sheet of bloom. 6 inches. 4-5.

Vulgaris (English Primrose). To secure a true stock we imported from England a large quantity of collected or native-grown plants which we can now offer. Any one can depend upon our stock of this plant being the true English Primrose. An excellent plant for florists to force for Easter.

Price of strong plants of any of the above, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

* Pyrethrum - Persian Daisy

Probably from the Greek, pyr—fire; referring to the acrid roots of this genus.

Whoever has once seen the beautifully colored and beautifully formed flowers of the Persian Daisy will easily understand why they are considered so highly and made so much of, among hardy garden plants. Their pretty fern-like foliage in spring, followed by the profusion of handsome double or graceful, brilliant single blooms in summer, which are unequalled as cut flowers and for house decoration, deservedly make them vast favorites. Of very simple culture, and most hardy under any conditions.

DOUBLE FLOWERING FORM OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. 1 to 2 feet. 5-6. Price, strong plants of double mixed seedlings in various colors, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

SINGLE FLOWERING FORM OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red, and yellow; if cut down after blooming in summer, they will bloom again in the fall. Superb new large single-flowered varieties in mixture.

Uliginosum (Great Ox-Eye Daisy). A very bold and strong-growing species, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its daisy-like blossoms. Perfectly hardy and prefers a sheltered position. 4 to 5 feet. 8-9. Strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Niponicum (See Chrysanthemum).

* Potentilla - Cinquefoil Five-Finger

A Latin diminutive of potens—powerful; supposed to allude to its powerful medicinal qualities, but some one has aptly changed this to potential medicinal qualities, for they are very slight.

Potentillas have nearly all the good qualities we look for in a border plant—handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They continue in bloom from spring until autumn, with very profuse pretty bloom, and grow in almost any soil; prized for cutting.

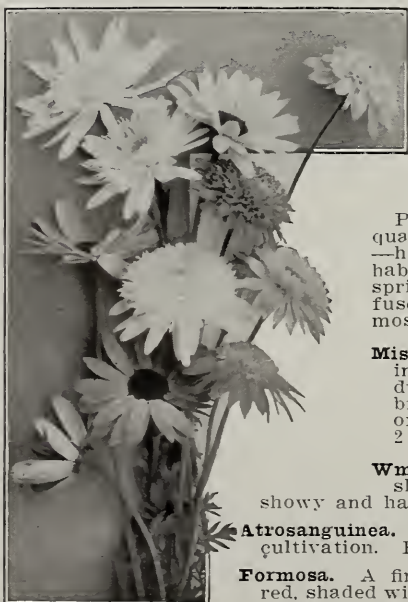
Miss Willmott (Cinquefoil). A charming seedling from Formosa, being dwarfer in habit and with more brilliant cerise-colored flowers. One of the prettiest of the rock plants. 2 feet. 6-8.

Wm. Rollinson. Glowing scarlet, shaded orange-yellow double flower, showy and handsome. 13 inches.

Atrosanguinea. One of the commonest species in cultivation. Flowers red or purple.

Formosa. A fine species, charming, rich cherry red, shaded with carmine; one of the best; nearly always in bloom. Single.

Plantii. Red and yellow; large flowering. Single.



Pyrethrum—
Single Hybrid.



Primula Elatior—Polyanthus Primrose.

* Prunella - Self-Heal

Altered from Brunella, and so-called from the German, die Braune, a disorder in the jaws and throat, which this plant is said to cure.

Low-growing border plants that will thrive almost anywhere, but prefer a shaded position.

Grandiflora. Round heads of purple flowers through the summer.

—alba. White flowers.

Ranunculus - Buttercup; Crowfoot

From the Latin diminutive of rana—a little frog; applied to those plants by Pliny because they inhabit humid places where the frogs abound.

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full blossom, is a sight not soon forgotten, but unfortunately not often seen here yet. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day, or a level place in a rock garden with a northern aspect, to show to best advantage their attractive flowers.

Aconitifolius fl. pl. (White Bachelor's Button; Fair Maids of France). Very ornamental double white globose flowers. 6 inches to 2 feet. 5-6.

Repens fl. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons). Very pretty, double-flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches. 5-7.

Speciosus fl. pl. Large, shining, bright yellow, double flowers on hairy stems. 1 foot. 4-6.

Rhexia - Meadow Beauty

From Greek, rhexis—a rupture; referring to its supposed properties of healing.

Pretty, low-growing plants, almost bog-plants, blooming in summer, and having interesting, variously colored flowers. Do best in a cool, shady border and peaty soil.

Virginica (Deer Grass). Numerous, bright, rosy-purple flowers with long protruding golden anthers; fine for massing. 9 inches. 7-8.

* Rosmarinus - Rosemary; Old Man

"There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

From the Latin, ros—dew and marinus—sea; the plant is common on the chalk hills of the south of France and near the seacoast.

One of the oldest garden favorites, in every old-fashioned hardy garden. It is an evergreen little shrub, with aromatic foliage, and pretty fragrant little flowers, which are much sought for by bees. Requires some winter protection and a sheltered position, like the base of an old wall, in well-drained sandy loam.

Officinalis. Small, light blue fragrant flowers. 2 to 4 inches. 3-5. Strong plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

"Thank you for the large specimens for the money, the best ever from any firm, all have taken hold."—Mrs. N. M. K.

"I would like to deal with you exclusively; your goods and packing are unequalled."—M. B. F., Utica, N. Y.

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* Rudbeckia - Cone Flower

Named in honor of Olaf Rudbeck, professor of Botany at Upsal. One of the most attractive of the autumn-flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing, and much valued for cutting. They are of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy and very free-flowering. The discs of the flowers are raised, forming buttons or cones, giving a unique appearance.

Fulgida. Brilliant orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched hairy stems. 1 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Golden Glow. One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet. 7-9.

Maxima. Large, glaucous, leathery leaves; flowers pure yellow, very large, with cone 2 inches high, with drooping florets; handsome. 5 to 7 feet. 8-9.

Newmanii (Speciosa). (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc; valuable for cutting. For massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees. 2 feet. 7-9.

Nitida "Autumn Sun." Attractive tall single variety, with large yellow flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 8-10.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower). Fine, showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc. 2 feet to 3 feet. 7-10.

Subtomentosa. Flowers bright yellow with a brown disc, on erect slightly hairy stems. 3 feet. 7-9.

* Salvia - Sage

From the Latin, *salveo*—to save or heal; referring to the medicinal qualities of the common sage.

Perennials with strikingly beautiful, orchid-like bloom, that make them welcome in the herbaceous border. Leaves are used in medicine and for the kitchen.

Argentea (Silvery Clary). Grown for its large ornamental, silvery-white foliage; flowers pinkish-white. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

Azurea Grandiflora (Rocky Mountain Sage). Sky-blue flowers in greatest profusion. 6 feet. 8.

Greggii. A beautiful new everblooming and extremely hardy shrub from the cold, arid mountains of western Texas. It flourishes and blooms profusely in hottest and driest weather. Its flowers are a dark, soft cerise-crimson like the American Beauty Rose. Massed in solid bed or bordering shrubbery; effective and fine. 3 to 4 feet. 4-10. **Price, strong plants from pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Officinalis (Holt's Mammoth Sage). Woolly white herb from southern Europe; evergreen and perfectly hardy. For kitchen use. 1 foot. 6-7.

Pratensis. Showy spikes of deep blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Alba. White, form of the preceding.

Virgata Nemerosa (Purple Sage). The neat little pyramidal bushes, with long, terminal heads of bright purple flowers, make this variety a very attractive plant. Excellent for massing purposes. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Scutellaria - Helmet Flower; Skull Cap

From the Latin *scutella*—a dish or platter; alluding to the form of the fruiting calyx.

Splendid plants for warm situations at the front of the border.

Baicalensis coelestina. Large spikes of purple flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Lupulina. Blue and white flowers on long spikes. A very neat border plant. 1 foot. **25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Santolina - Lavender Cotton

Supposed to be a diminutive of the Latin, *snacta*—meaning a holy little herb, in allusion to some reputed virtues.

Sweet smelling, dwarf evergreen perennials, with delicate silvery-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding.

Chamaecyparissus. Silver white fragrant foliage; small globular heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Incana. Densely silvery tomentose variety, denser, shorter foliage than above; useful for divisional lines or edging. 1 foot. 7-8.

* Saponaria Soapwort

From Latin, *sapo*—soap; in allusion to its mucilaginous sap, which is said to be fit for supplying the place of soap.

Very ornamental, dwarf - growing perennials, very attractive for the rockery or as an edging plant. They are readily established in any soil and require little care.

Caucasica fl. pl. (Double Flg. Bouncing Bet). Double white flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 7-8.

Oxymoides splendens (Rock Soapwort). Dwarf creeping habit; rosy crimson flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 5-8.



Sedum Spectabile.

* Scabiosa - Pincushion Flower; Mourning Bride

From Latin, *scabies*—the itch, which disease the common species is said to cure.

Very handsome border plants, which in any moderately good garden soil, produce a succession of flowers from June until frost, that are very serviceable for cutting purpose.

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Lovely heads of soft lilac-blue flowers, prized for cutting. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-10. **Strong plants 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Japonica. A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced on good long stems. 3 feet. 6-9.

Lutea gigantea. Flower heads primrose; a handsome variety and very useful for cutting. 8 feet. 7-10.

* Sedum - Stonecrop

From Latin, *sedeo*—to sit; these plants growing upon the bare rocks, look as if sitting upon them.

A very diverse but charming group of plants, most of them dwarf, evergreen perennials, with pretty leaves in rosettes, and a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, that make them exceptionally desirable in the rock garden or in the crevices of old walls, etc. Some are taller growing, beautiful-flowered border varieties, that are an adjunct to any garden.

Acre (Wall Pepper). Beautiful light green foliage, and yellow flowers in masses; much used for edging and carpeting bare spots, especially in cemeteries.

Maximowiczii. Taller form desirable for borders; flowers yellow.

Maximum album. Stout bushy plant, producing white flowers; tinted flesh pink.

oppositifolium. Very close to "Stoloniferum," but leaves are brighter green, overlap one another and present a neater appearance. Flowers white. 6 inches. 7-8.

reflexus (Stone Orpine). Dwarf variety and one of the best ground covers, growing in the driest positions. Yellow flowers. Stems form a crest like a coxcomb.

Sexangulare (Love Entangle). Yellow flowers, used for carpet beds mostly.

Sieboldi. Round heads of rose-pink flowers; prettily tinted foliage. 1 foot. 7-8.

Spectabile (Show Sedum). Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes; showy, flat heads of rose colored to purple flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. 9-10.

atropurpureum. A handsome plant for the border or rock garden; foliage of a dark coppery-purple shade; showy heads of rosy-red flowers. 1 foot. 9-10.

Brilliant. A much richer colored form than *spectabilis*, being bright amaranth.

Stoloniferum coccineum (Crimson Stonecrop). A plant largely used by European florists in cemetery work. Handsome masses of crimson flowers; a fine trailing cover plant, uncommon in this country, but desirable. 3 inches. 7-8.

Sempervivum - House Leek; Hen and Chickens

From Latin, *semper*—always and *vivio*—to live; in allusion to the tenacity of life common to plants of this genus.

A large group of extremely interesting and singular alpine plants mostly in the form of short fleshy rosettes of leaves, from which are sent out the flower stalks. They are used in carpet bedding for the leaves, which are extremely attractive in color.

Arachnoidum (Cobweb or Spider Web Houseleek). Rosettes threaded with a white cobweb-like down; flowers bright red, with purple filaments. 3 to 4 inches. 6. **25c each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Brownii. Foliage dark green tipped brown, flowers red.

globiferum (Hen and Chickens; House Leek). Rosettes of red-brown tipped leaves surrounded by small clusters on prostrate stems. Flowers pale yellow flushed with purple. 4 inches. 7.

Tectorum (Bullock's Eye; Old Man and Woman). Rosette of leaves pale green with a distinct red-brown tip; flowers pale red, keeled with deeper red, filaments bright purple. 1 foot. 7.



Scabiosa Japonica.

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* *Sidalcea* - Greek Mallow; False Larkspur

Name compiled from *Sida* and *Alcea*, two allied genera that this genus is supposed to resemble.

Hardy perennials with spikes of very showy flowers, that are recommended for the hardy border, and are of easy culture.

Candida. Pure white flowers about 1 inch across on erect, spike-like racemes. 2 feet 6 inches. 6-8.

Rosy Gem. Beautiful new variety remarkable for its graceful spikes of rose-pink flowers, resembling larkspur in appearance. 4 feet. 6-7.

* *Silene* - Catchfly; Campion

A poetical name for the god Silenus, who is represented as always drunk and covered with slaver, as the species of this genus usually are with a viscid secretion.

Group of charming alpine plants, with bloom lasting from spring until fall, making them excellent subjects for rock garden.

Asterias grandiflora. Distinct and handsome species with carmine-scarlet flowers. 3 feet. 7-8.

Alpestris. Glistening white. 4 inches. 7-8.

Schafta (Moss Champion). A charming rock plant. Close growing tufts of green foliage and bright pink flowers. 4 inches. 6-9.

Price, of any of the above, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Smilacina - False Solomon's Seal

A diminution of *Smilax*, to whose leaves those of this plant are supposed to have a resemblance. Very pretty little hardy American plants, with handsome leaves and flowers. Easy culture in any good soil and prefer a moist, partly shaded position.

Racemosa (False Spikenard). Panicles of white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5.

* *Solidago* - Goldenrod

From Latin, *solido*—to join or make whole; alluding to their reputed vulnerary qualities.

Amongst the glories of the American autumn are the Asters and the Goldenrod, the gold of the latter complementing the blue of the former. Because they are so common they have not been appreciated as much as they should be for planting, but the full rich bloom among the garden blossoms, is worth an early trial.

Canadensis. Rather tall growing plant bearing spikes of golden-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9.

Odora. Variety with aromatic foliage, and golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Rigida. Bold plant with large heavy foliage and immense heads of yellow flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 7-9.

* *Spirea* - Meadow Sweet; Goat's Beard

(See also *Astilbe*.)

From the Greek, *spirea*—a band or wreath; alluding to the fitness of the plants for forming into garlands.

Elegant border plants, with beautiful wavy plumes of dainty blossoms, and delicate finely-cut foliage, preferring a half-shaded position in rich soil.

Aruncus. A fine variety, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 6-7.

Chinensis. Handsome species with large heads of silvery-pink flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

Japonica (Meadow Sweet). Useful for the border and pots; feathery white flowers. 18 inches. 6-7.

Palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). Bearing graceful plumes of lovely bright rosy-crimson flowers prized for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-8.

Elegans. Free flowering, silvery-pink form of the above. 3 feet. 6-8.

Ulmaria aurea picta (Queen of the Meadows). Sweet-scented white flowers with golden variegated foliage. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Venusta (Queen of the Prairie). Showy, red-flowering species, very fragrant. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7.

For other varieties see *Astilbe*, page 3.

Stachys - Head Nettle; Woundwort

From the Greek, *stachys*—a spike; the flowers of all the species grow in spikes. Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

Lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright silvery-white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.

* *Statice* - Sea Lavender

From Greek word meaning astringent; name given to it by Pliny.

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

Latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet. 6-7.

* *Stokesia* - Stokes' Aster

Named after Jonathan Stokes, an English botanist, 1755-1831.

Stokes' Aster is one of the rarest, choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. It is a blue flowered plant, resembling a China Aster, perfectly hardy, and excellent for cutting purposes.

Cyanea. Flowers blue-lavender. 4 to 5 inches across, in great profusion. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10. See illustration.

—alba. White flowered form of above. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10.



Stokesia cyanea—Stokes' Aster.

Sweet William See *Dianthus Barbatus*.

Tanacetum - Tansy; Costmary; Bible Leaf

Said to be an altered form of *Athanasia*—immortal; in allusion to the persistent flowers.

They are odorous plants with variously cut leaves, and pretty little flowers, thriving in any situation and of the easiest culture. The leaves were formerly used as bookmarks because of their fragrance, and hence the popular name Bible Leaf.

Vulgare (Tansy). Golden-yellow flowers and beautiful sprays of fern-like foliage. 3 feet. 6-8.

Tarragon See *Artemisia Dracunculus*.

Teucrium - Germander

From Teucer, the Trojan prince, who is said by Pliny to have been the first to employ this plant medicinally.

The Germanders are hardy herbs with aromatic foliage, suitable for the border for late summer bloom, or for rockwork. They are little known in this country as yet.

Chamaedrys (Wild Germander). Terminal spikes of bright rosy flowers, the lower lip spotted with red and white. Foliage evergreen and upright growing. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9.

* *Thalictrum* - Meadow Rue

Old Greek name, probably derived from *thallo*—to grow green; from the bright color of the young shoots. *Thalictrums* are valued for their feathery heads of flowers, making a contrast with their handsome stems and leaves, which are often of a purple cast. Any good loamy soil will suit them, if well drained. Well suited for mixed borders and rock gardens, while the more robust forms are desirable in wild gardens.

Adiantifolium (Maidenhair *Thalictrum*). The foliage of this plant so closely resembles the Maidenhair Fern that it is often mistaken for the latter when seen growing in the nursery beds. It makes a very beautiful plant, is quite hardy and has greenish-yellow, drooping flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

Adiantifolium minus. A charming dwarf plant for rock work, with dainty foliage of a grayish-blue hue. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Aquilegifolium (Feathered or Tufted Columbine). Graceful foliage; sepals of flowers white, stamens purple. 1 to 3 feet. 5-7.

Dipterocarpum. An improved *Delavayii*. Flowers reddish-violet with pale sulphur yellow centers. The whole plant is extremely light and graceful. 6 feet. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Flavum Glaucum (Blue Meadow Rue). Finely cut foliage with a dense head a foot across of golden yellow flowers on stout, well branched stems. Blue foliage. 5 feet. 7-8.

* *Thermopsis* - False Lupine; Buffalo Pen

From Greek, *thermos*—a lupine and *opsis*—resemblance; so named from the resemblance of the flower to that of a Lupine.

Elegant subjects with showy pea-shaped flowers, doing well in any situation, but succeeding best in a light, rich soil. They are deep rooted plants and endure drought very well.

Carolina (St. Peter's Staff). Pretty yellow pea-shaped flowers on handsome, tall-growing stems. 5 to 6 feet. 6-7.

Fabacea. Long spikes of yellow flowers. 3 feet. 6-7.

* *Tradescantia* - Spiderwort

Named in honor of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I.

Showy and decorative group of plants for the shrubbery border, woodland walks or rockery, forming a neat bushy growth, and with numerous terminal panicles of flowers in greatest profusion the whole summer. Good for cutting.

Virginiana (Widow's Tears). Flowers violet-blue, produced freely. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

—alba major (Flower of a Day). White flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

* *Tiarella* - False Mitrewort

From the Latin, *tiara*—a kind of head dress called a mitre, in allusion to the form of the capsule.

An elegant plant, well worthy of cultivation. It is a lover of cool, shaded places and of rich, moist soil. It will, however, do well and flower freely in a half-shaded place, but the varied leaf markings of bronzy-red and other signs of luxuriance are not brought out to their fullest extent. Very effective for rockwork or the front of the border.

Cordifolia (Foam Flower). Forms a tufted mass with simple, erect racemes of creamy-white flowers, borne well above the foliage. 6 to 12 inches. 5.

Trillium - Ground Lily; Wake Robin; Wood Lily

From *trilix*—triple; the calyx has three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves.

Curious little plants, that are among the choicest of all early spring-flowering plants; they can be made to thrive well in borders about city yards. They may also be colonized in grass where the lawn mower is not used; best results are obtained, however, when they are planted alone in masses. Very showy plants and yet not coarse, they do best in a rich, moist soil, in partial shade, planted deep.

Erectum (Lamb's Quarters). Dark, handsome foliage and dark purple-brown flowers; earliest to bloom. 1 foot. 5.

Grandiflorum (Wake Robin). Large and handsome white flowers changing to rose color. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

***Thymus - Thyme**

From Greek, thymos—courage; on account of its balsamic smell which revives the spirits of animals.

Very pretty low-growing forms for the rock garden, delighting in open, sunny places, where they rapidly cover the ground with their deliciously fragrant foliage. "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows," sang Shakespeare, and it must have been a beautiful sight.

Citriodorus aureus (Golden or Lemon Thyme). Small, strong veined leaves, particularly effective in spring, variegated with gold, and with a pronounced lemon odor; evergreen creeper; flowers rosy-purple. 3 to 5 inches. 6-8.

Languinosus (Woolly Thyme). Small, roundish, woolly leaves, appearing grey, making it a handsome plant for edging; flowers rosy purple. 3 to 5 inches. 6-8.

Serpyllum (Wild Thyme; Brother-wort). Creeping form common in old gardens, prized as an evergreen edging and as cover for rockwork and waste places; very pretty leaves; minute lilac flowers. "Beneath your feet; Thyme that for all your bruising smells so sweet."—H. Hopper. 2 to 4 inches. 6-8.

Vulgaris (English or Garden Thyme). Old garden favorite, grown as a sweet herb; fragrant leaves and pretty lilac-purplish flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Tritoma - Red Hot Poker Plant; Torch Lily

From the Greek, tres—three and toma—to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves.

Unique in appearance, this is one of the most striking groups of plants in cultivation. No one who has ever seen their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers borne in autumn, is likely to forget when and where he "discovered" this plant. The long, fiery, untamed red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. A sky-rocket is not more startling. They require protection during the winter, but are of very easy culture. For borders or massing on the lawn.

Pfitzerii (Everblooming Flame Flower). Best variety; flowers of rich orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Uvaria Grandiflora. Old fashioned variety with rich crimson flowers shading to yellow. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Tunica - Coat Flower

From Latin, tunica—a coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes.

Tufted, spreading, hardy species, suitable for rockwork, and blooming in summer and fall. Lovely, too, as an edging plant. **Saxifraga**. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches. 7-9.

***Valeriana - Valerian**

A medieval name, said to be derived from valere—to be healthy; in allusion to its powerful medical qualities. Linneus says it is named after a certain king, Valerius.

The Valerian is one of the characteristic plants of old gardens, being prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy and of the easiest culture.

Coccinea (Common Valerian). Flowers bright red. 2 feet. 6-10.

—alba (St. George's Herb). Pure white flowers in clusters; fine for bouquets. 2 feet. 6-10.

Officinalis (Garden Heliotrope). Very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

***Veronica - Speedwell; Cancerwort**

A medieval name of doubtful origin, probably from hiera eicon—a sacred image; in allusion to the legend of the sacred handkerchief from St. Veronica.

A large and much cultivated group of blue-flowered perennials, great favorites in the hardy garden. The taller forms are very pretty border plants, while the more dwarf, spreading forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

Amethystina (Bastard Speedwell). Amethyst-blue flowers on short spikes; one of the best. 1 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Incana (Hoary Speedwell). White, woolly plant, tufted; with pale blue flowers; has a good appearance both in and out of bloom; useful in the rockery, border or geometrical garden. 1 foot to 18 inches. 7-9.

—subsessilis. Is destined to create as much furor in the flower world as did the Golden Glow. It is the handsomest blue-flowered plant we know of, growing to a height of two feet and completely studded with its spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy and increases in strength and in beauty each succeeding year. It makes the best blue-flowered, hardy border plant obtainable. 2 feet. 8-10. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Prostrata. Dwarf spreading, ground coverer. Flowers blue. **Spicata**. Regarded as one of the better border Speedwells, thriving in an open soil away from shade; clear blue flowers with purple stamens. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Repens. Compact cushions covered with pale blue flowers.

Virginica (Great Virginian Speedwell). Free growing herb, with bold and stately habit, with fondness for rich soil, and much sun; flowers many, white or pale blue. 2 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Vinca - Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle

Pervinca was the old Latin name used by Pliny and whose derivation is unknown.

One of the commonest and best plants for covering the ground in deep shade, especially under trees and in cemeteries, thriving even in city yards. It is a hardy trailing plant with evergreen, shining foliage and large salver-shaped flowers of blue. Capital for clothing steep banks, rocks, or carpeting shady groves.

Minor (Common Periwinkle). Pretty dark blue flowers, called by some Myrtle. 3 to 4 inches.

***Yucca - Adam's Needle; Spanish Bayonet**

Native Indian name applied to these plants. Evergreens, with long narrow, spiny-pointed leaves, and panicles of large, white, nocturnal flowers, frequently shaded green or purple, giving fine tropical effect.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant, creamy-white flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7.

***Viola - Violet; Pansy; Heartsease; Johnny Jump-ups**

"—And that queen of secrecy, the violet."—Shelley.

The ancients feigned that violets were the favorite food of the cow Io, one of Jupiter's mistresses, hence the Viola.

ODORATA semperflorens. Hardy variety. These are perfectly hardy outdoor varieties, that are covered with a wealth of bloom in the spring, that makes them a joy in the flower border. 6 to 9 inches. 3-5.

—De Brunat. Charming and distinct variety with sweet-scented deep rose double flowers; very free flowering.

—Double English Violet. Fine deep purple blossoms, with an exquisite fragrance.

—La France. Bearing on long stiff stalks handsome single flowers of enormous size, color a fine metallic blue, sweetly fragrant; hardy and robust.

—Princess of Wales. Broad pansy-like flowers of deep violet color. Sweet scented.

Pedata (Bird's Foot Violet). Native variety with pretty leaves and large, pale blue, single flowers. 5-6.

—Bicolor. A very handsome variety with the two upper petals deep violet, and as it were, velvety as a pansy.

VIOLA CORNUTA. "I suspect that Viola Cornuta will become the most popular plants for covering the ground because they will bloom all spring and summer (except for an enforced rest of about ten days), and they have a great range of colors," says an authority.

—cornuta alba (Horned Pansy). A white Gustav Wermig. The same as that beautiful variety recently introduced, except in color of flowers which are pure white. 6 inches. 6-8.

—Coerulea (Lavender Horned Pansy). This variety in habit of growth and free flowering resembles the Gustav Wermig variety, but the color of the flower is a light shade of blue or rosy-lavender. 6 inches. 6-10.

—G. Wermig (Purpurea). A beautiful new variety of the Horned Pansy, which resembles the Single Hardy Violet so closely it is difficult to tell them apart. Produces masses of rich dark blue flowers on long stems throughout the summer. A valuable showy border and rock garden plant. It is one of the popular flowers in Covent Garden Market, London, where thousands of bunches are sold daily. See illustration on back of cover.

—Gracilis (Graecian Violet). Very beautiful species, with broad dark violet flowers; compact habit. A continuous bloomer.

TUFTED PANSIES. **Lutea Splendens**. Rich, golden yellow.

—Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with small, dark eye.

—Purple King. Flowers a purplish violet; very fine.

—Snowdon. A pure white improved variety, choice.

Price, strong pot plants of named tufted pansies, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Wallflower See Cheiranthus.**Vegetable Plants and Roots**

Asparagus Roots. Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth and Conover's Colossal. Fine 2-year-old roots, extra strong, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

	Each	Doz.	100
Chamomile	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Chives .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Hop Vine Roots .....	.25	2.50	17.00
Horse Radish Sets, Bohemian .....		.30	1.75
Lavender Plants .....	.25	2.35	17.00
Pennyroyal .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Peppermint .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Spearmint .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Rhubarb Roots—			
Strong roots .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Rosemary .....	.25	2.50	17.00
Sage, Holt's Mammoth .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Savory, Winter .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Tansy .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Tarragon .....	.25	2.50	17.00
Thyme, Broad-leaved English .....	.15	1.50	10.00

Select Fruit**Grapes**

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Grape Vines—			
Hardy, strong, 2- and 3-year-old vines, XX,			
Transplants	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00

Currants

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Currant Bushes—			
Extra strong, 3-year-old plants	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$25.00

Gooseberries

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Gooseberry Bushes—			
Extra strong, 3-year-old plants	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$30.00

Strawberries

	Doz.	100	1000
Prices of Strawberry Plants—			
Pot plants, ready after June 15	\$1.25	\$8.00	
Well-rooted plants, ground layers tied in			
bundles of 25 each		1.50	\$12.00

Raspberries and Blackcaps

	Doz.	100
Prices of Raspberry Plants—		
Extra selected, with heavy canes	\$1.00	\$5.00
Strong plants	1.00	5.00

Blackberries

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Blackberry Plants—			
Extra strong plants	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$6.50

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

A Few Extra Choice Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants

SHRUBS

Abelia - Abelia

Named after Dr. Clarke Abel, author of "Narrative of a Journey to China."

—chinensis grandiflora. Opposite shining leaves, showy tubular white flowers. 2 feet to 4 feet. 6-11. Each \$0.75
1 to 1½ feet, transplanted.....\$0.75
Specimens, 3 to 4 feet..... 2.50

Azalea - Azalea

From azaleos—dry or arid, in allusion to the habitat of the plant.

amoena (Indian Azalea). Almost an evergreen variety with its dark green leaves. The large crimson-purple flowers are usually hose-in-hose. An early and abundant blooming variety, and perfectly hardy. 4-5.

Each Doz.
Strong 10 to 12 inch plants.....\$1.00 \$10.00

arborescens (Wood Honeysuckle). Grows to a large sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about July 10th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations. 3 feet. Each Doz.
12 to 18 inch.....\$1.50 \$12.00

mollis (Ghent Azalea). A valuable species with hairy branches and large yellow, orange and pink scentless flowers. Hardy as Rhododendrons, and equally useful for forcing or grouping in the open. 3 to 8 feet. 4-5. All colors, mixed. Each Doz.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50 \$10.00
15 to 18 inches..... 1.75 15.00

nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink flowers about the middle of May. 4 feet. Each Doz.
12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00 \$17.00
2 to 3 feet..... 2.50 22.00

Buddleia - Summer Lilac or

Butterfly Bush

Named after Adam Buddle.

The recent introduction of the Buddleia to the plant world has created quite a stir, for it is one of the few good summer-flowering shrubs in the garden list. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of Lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. They are of the simplest culture and quite hardy in this section.

veitchiana. Shrubby species with long panicles of sweet-smelling lilac flowers with orange throats, blooming throughout the entire summer. Leafy stems make it pretty for cut flowers. Blooms profusely.

magnifica. Said to be an improvement on the preceding variety.

Prices of strong plants from the open of either varieties, with ball of roots. Extra large with many canes or branches, measuring. Each 2-3 feet and over in length.....\$1.00

Each Doz.
Strong plants from 4 inch pots.....\$0.35 \$3.50

Daphne - Daphne

Name from mythological story of the nymph who was transformed by Apollo into a Laurel.

Undershrubs from Europe, which because of the lateral flowers and pretty foliage make welcome additions to the garden border.

cneorum (Garland Flower). Hardy evergreen trailing shrub with pubescent branches and sweetly scented terminal clusters of bright pink flowers. A very free grower and finds a place in the smallest garden. 1 foot. 4 and again 9. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Deutzia

crenata. Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. 4-5 feet. 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Showing masses of yellow flowers very early. 4-5 feet. 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen.

Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

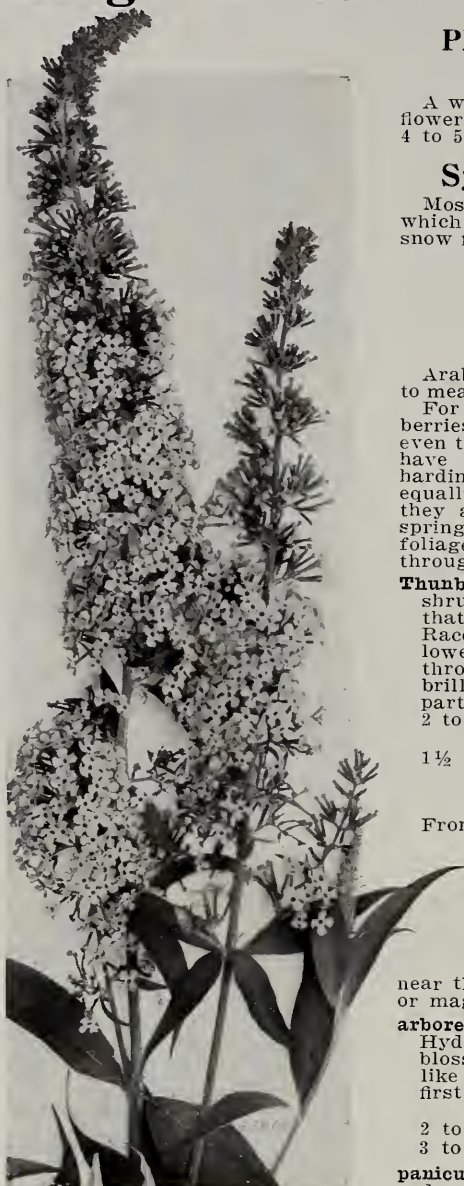
Named for Peter Kalm, 1715-1799, a pupil of Linnaeus.

Handsome native shrubs with fine evergreen foliage and clusters of showy rose or white flowers in spring and early summer. Splendid for naturalizing or for formal plantings with Rhododendrons.

latifolia (Calico Bush). Long, bright green evergreen leaves; rosy flowers with crimson markings in terminal clammy clusters. Used for cut flowers to advantage. Medium. 5-8.

Price: Strong, transplanted nursery grown plants:

Each Doz.
18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50 \$22.00
2 to 2½ feet..... 3.00 27.00
Collected plants—price on application.



Buddleia.

to pink and finally to tints of bronze. Large pubescent foliage. Medium. 7-10. Each Doz. 100
2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 \$5.00 \$40.00
3 to 4 feet..... .75 6.00 50.00

Ligustrum - Privet

From the Latin, ligare—to tie, referring to the ancient use made of the flexible shoots.

One of the most useful group of shrubs in cultivation for all purposes and all situations. Dark green lustrous foliage, evergreen in some species, and panicles of small flowers in early summer, followed by berries. In old authors the Privet is always spoken of as the Prim Privet because of its patience under the shears. It can be pruned to any shape and is used largely in topiary work and for hedges.

Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Striking dense broad shrub with stout, somewhat drooping branches. Leaves semi-evergreen, often purplish in autumn. Medium. 6-7.

Each Doz. 100
2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 \$5.00 \$40.00
3 to 4 feet..... .75 6.00 50.00

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, hardy, with dark green leaves, persisting almost throughout the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. 8 feet.

Each Doz. 100
2 to 3 feet.....\$0.40 \$4.00 \$35.00

Ovalifolium (California Privet). The standard hedge plant with the almost evergreen glossy foliage. Can be sheared to any shape. Thrives in city conditions, also at the seashore. Not hardy north of Boston. Medium. 7.

Price of strong, well rooted plants: Doz. 100 1000
1½ to 2 feet.....\$0.80 \$6.00 \$50.00
2 to 3 feet..... 1.00 8.00 75.00

Specimen plants extra large for screens:

Each Doz.
4 to 6 feet.....\$0.50 \$5.00

Philadelphus - Mock Orange; Syringa

A well known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub. 4 to 5 feet. 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

Most valued for its large, white berries, which hang on the branches until long after snow flies. 4 to 5 feet. 50c each, \$4.50 per doz.

HEDGE PLANTS

Berberis - Barberry

Arabic name, signifying a shell, and thought to mean the leaves which are hollow like a shell.

For popularity and general utility the Barberries have but one rival, the Privets, and even they are fast losing out in the race. They have every commendable plant virtue, from hardness to ornamental beauty. They serve equally well as hedge plants or border shrubs; they are seemly at all seasons, flowering in spring, fruiting in summer, and turning their foliage in fall, while the scarlet fruits persist through the bleak winter days.

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A low dense shrub with spreading, spiny branches that make it invaluable as a hedge plant. Racemes of little pale yellow flowers followed by clustered scarlet berries persisting through winter. Little oval leaves turn a brilliant orange to scarlet in fall. Endures partial shade; cattle do not browse on it. 2 to 4 feet. 4-5.

Each Doz. 100
1½ to 2 ft. height.....\$0.50 \$5.00 \$30.00

Hydrangea - Hydrangea

From hydor—water, and ageion—a vessel; the application is obscure, but may refer to the amount of water consumed.

The Hydrangeas form the most spectacular group of flowering shrubs known, with their enormous panicles of delicately colored blossoms towards the end of summer. For hardness they are unequalled, thriving especially well near the sea shore. Form beautiful specimens or magnificent hedges.

arborescens grandiflora alba (Early Snowball Hydrangea). Very large pure white double blossoms in corymbs. Perfectly hardy and like H. paniculata the new wood flowers the first year. 6 to 8 feet. 7-9.

Each Doz. 100
2 to 3 feet.....\$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
3 to 4 feet..... .75 6.00 50.00

paniculata grandiflora (Great Panicked Hydrangea). The old favorite with its immense long panicles of bloom in very late summer and fall. The white flowers gradually turn



Hiawatha Rose.

Climbing and Rambler Roses of Special Merit

All the varieties offered here are hardy, retain their canes throughout the winter, and require very little pruning.

Crimson Rambler. Best known of the Climbing Roses and most popular; no need of describing its clusters of crimson flowers and many other virtues.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new shell-pink Climbing Rose. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell-pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The flowers when open run 4 inches and over in diameter, are a delicate shade of flesh-pink, full and double, with delicate perfume, and fine for cutting. The foliage is a peculiar shade of bronze-green, large and glossy. The variety is a vigorous grower, immune from mildew.

Gardenia. A strong and vigorous grower, producing large, double flowers singly on the stems. Bright yellow in bud, when open, cream color; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This plant blooms

profusely and the fragrance is delightful. Glistening evergreen foliage. Certainly one of the best of this type.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). The color is an intense, clear crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double.

Hiawatha. Brilliant scarlet; bears large clusters of single flowers; bright, effective and useful for planting in masses.

Silver Moon. The flowers run 4½ inches in diameter, clear silvery-white in color, the centers filled with bright yellow stamens. It is very floriferous. The flowers are borne on strong stems, 12 to 18 inches long, and are delicately fragrant. Foliage bronze-green, glossy, and immune from mildew.

White Dorothy. (New.) Pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins. A splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers at the same time.

Prices for any of the above-named varieties, strong 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 75c each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Akebia - Akebia

A Japanese name.

Pretty deciduous vines from Japan which may be trained to a trellis or allowed to ramble over other shrubs in the open.

quinata. Handsome, hardy vine of quaint form with dark green five-cleft leaves and small, very fragrant purple or chocolate colored flowers. 3-4. Each Doz. 2 year old\$0.50 \$5.00

Ampelopsis - Virginia Creeper

From the Greek ampelos—a vine, and ops—resemblance; resembling the grape vine in habit and to which it is closely allied. Fast-growing, extremely hardy vines, climbing over walls, etc., by means of sucker-like disks, with handsome foliage and ornamental berries in the autumn. One of the most popular groups of climbing plants in this country.

quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A very valuable climber of vigorous growth with shining 3-5 lobed leaves which turn a brilliant bright scarlet in fall. Most beautiful of native climbers;

even in Venice it may be found covering crumbling old walls and trellises. Each Doz. 2 year old\$0.40 \$4.00

—Englemanni (Englemann's American Ivy). A variety of the above with smaller and more dense foliage. It seems to cling to walls better than the type. Each Doz. 2 year old\$0.50 \$5.00

—muralis. More slender than the type, with smaller leaves, whitish beneath, well adapted for covering walls, clinging firmly and growing straight upward. Each Doz. 2 year old\$0.40 \$4.00

Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). Hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls densely. Its glossy foliage stands dust and smoke well, and turns brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. A favorite for town planting. Each Doz. Strong 2-year-old field plants\$0.50 \$5.00

Bignonia - Trumpet Creeper

Named after the Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis IV.

Strong-growing woody climbers with deep green pinnate foliage and large, very striking trumpet shaped flowers. They are particularly fitted for arbors, or for running over walls and rustic bridges, even in shady situations. Hardy.

radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Flower). A native species; familiar old-fashioned vine with its enormous deep scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Clings tenaciously and grows rapidly. 7-9. Each Doz. Strong 1 year old 2 to 3 ft. vines.....\$0.40 \$4.00

Clematis - Virgin's Bower

From the Greek klema—a vine branch; most of the species climb like the vine.

Beautiful and popular vines with profusion of starry bloom, or in the case of the Jackmanni Hybrids, with wonderful large blossoms of exceeding beauty. They are splendid for porch climbers, and for pergola or trellis planting.

paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower). Thick, glossy, handsome foliage. The small, fragrant flowers cover the vine with a dazzling starry sheet of white. 7-8. Each Doz. Strong 2 year old\$0.30 \$3.00

Virginiana (Virginia Clematis). Native hardy variety, a rapid grower, and covered with a profusion of small, white, fragrant flowers. 6-8. Each Doz. Strong\$0.15 \$1.50

Large Flowering Jackmanni Hybrids. The great beauty of this group fully repays the extra demands they make for rich soil, well drained, semi-shaded position and an abundance of water.

—Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, pure white.

—Henryi. Big, finely formed, creamy white flowers.

—Jackmanni. Large, intense, royal purple with velvety appearance.

—Mrs. Baron Veillard. Flowers of light rose, with lilac shading.

—Mme. Edouard Andre. Large flowers of a deep, rich crimson.

—Ville de Lyon. Bright carmine, almost a red. Each Doz. Strong plants of the above Jackmanni Hybrids....\$0.75 \$7.50



Bignonia—Trumpet Vine.



Celastrus scandens—Bitter Sweet.

Celastrus - Staff Tree; Bitter Sweet

From Kelastros, the old Greek name given to it by Theophrastus. Smooth, hardy climber with deciduous, small leaves of a light green and mainly planted for its attractive and showy berries in the fall. Of light and graceful habit and suited to natural planting.

scandens (Bitter Sweet; Waxwork). Native vine with pale yellow flowers, followed by pretty orange-colored berries and scarlet arils. Each Doz. 100
Strong 2 year old.....\$0.40 \$4.00

Euonymus - Euonymus

Old Greek name, meaning of good repute.

Evergreen creepers with small, glossy leaves, of slow growth and excellent for covering walls and rocks, or as a ground cover. It may also be used as an edging if it is properly trimmed.

radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A fine evergreen variety with dull, dark green leaves slightly veined with white. Each Doz. 100
2 year bushy. 8 to 12 inches.....\$0.25 \$2.25 \$17.00

radicans variegata (Variegated Euonymus). Similar to the type except that the leaves are beautifully marked with white, and make a handsome appearance. Each Doz. 100
2 year field grown.....\$0.25 \$2.25 \$17.00

radicans vegetus (the best Evergreen Vine for America). Wilhelm Miller writes in the "Garden Magazine":

"Is ivy the best vine in the world? Doubtless every Englishman will cry 'Yes!' because the European or English Ivy (Hedera Helix) is the oldest evergreen vine in cultivation and has made the deepest impression in literature, art and history. But if your standard is merit, not associations, there is another vine which seems to me inherently better, viz., the Climbing Euonymus, or, as I now propose to call it, the 'Evergreen Bittersweet.' And in many other ways it has greater value than ivy, even in regions where the ivy is hardy.

"In the first place, it is evergreen, and therefore has an obvious advantage over deciduous vines in being beautiful 365 days of the year, instead of two weeks or seven months.

"Secondly, it is very accommodating as to soil, climate, exposures; is easy to grow; and will trail over the ground or climb to the noble height of thirty feet.

"Thirdly, it has an immense advantage over ivy, in being much hardier, growing twenty feet high in New England where ivy can be grown only as a ground cover.

"Fourthly, its superb red fruits, which closely resemble those of our common wild bittersweet, seem divinely appointed to redeem our American winters from their bleak, ugly and cheerless moods.

"And fifthly, it promises to develop a strong American character, becoming as universal and as dear to the American heart as ivy is in Europe."

Each Doz. 100
2 year field grown.....\$0.25 \$2.25 \$17.00

Hedera - Ivy

The old Latin name for the Ivy.

The famous English Ivy with its familiar evergreen glossy foliage is unfortunately not very hardy in this climate, and requires winter protection where it is exposed to chilly winds on open walls. It can, however, be planted with perfect safety as a ground cover or as an edging to flower beds.

helix (English Ivy). Leathery, dark-green, 3-lobed leaves; adheres to walls, etc., by means of rootlets on the stems. Very handsome. Each Doz. 100
Field grown, 2 to 3 ft. vine.....\$0.35 \$3.50

Humulus - Hop

From the Latin humus—the ground; because the plant grows prostrate if it is not supported.

Vigorous and quick growing plant, commonly grown for use in beer making and other domestic use, but excellent for screening unsightly places.

lupulus (Perennial Hop Vine). Angular, rough stem, and hairy heart-shaped leaves of a light green. The young blanched foliage makes it a good pot herb. Each Doz. 100
Extra strong\$0.25 \$2.25 \$17.00

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Named after Adam Lonicer, 1528-1586, a German botanist. Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers of piquant form, that love to ramble unrestrained over fences or walls, etc. They are perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

chinensis Halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). Of vigorous growth, with evergreen leaves, pubescent on both sides when young, and fragrant white flowers changing to buff in the fall. An old favorite. 7-9.

Hendersonii (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Large clusters of yellow trumpet shaped flowers changing the second day to orange-red, on every young twig throughout the entire growing season, thus becoming a true everbloomer. Both colors, red and yellow, show clearly in each cluster as long as it lasts.

japonica aurea-reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Elegant plant, with yellow flowers, and leaves beautifully netted or variegated with yellow, with a mixture of red towards autumn. 6-7.

Each Doz. 100
Field plants of any of the above.....\$0.40 \$4.00 \$35.00

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

Said to come originally from Lycia in Asia Minor.

Hardy plant with recurving slightly spiny branches, growing either as a vine or shrub. It bears pretty purplish flowers through the summer, followed by a profusion of scarlet berries.

barbatum (Chinese Matrimony Vine). Slender, drooping branches, pink and purple flowers, and scarlet and orange fruit. 6-9.

Each Doz. 100
Strong plants\$0.40 \$4.00 \$35.00

Polygonum

From Greek poly—many, and gonu—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Vigorous and rapid climber with luxuriant habit of growth, giving a tropical appearance, aided by the red stems and very large leaves. Used where nothing else will survive, as it is of the lustiest hardiness.

Auberti. A new species resembling Baldschuanicum in every way, but having larger bunches of white flowers. A decided improvement, and of sterling merit. 7 to 12 feet. 8-10.

2 year old plants.....\$0.50 \$5.00

Baldschuanicum (Lamb's Fleece). Light green, cordate leaves. Its rapidity of growth is astonishing. See illustration on this page. Each Doz. 100
Field grown plants.....\$0.50 \$5.00

Pueraria - Kudzu Vine

Named after M. M. Peurari, botanical professor at Copenhagen.

The most rapid growing vine in cultivation, often attaining a growth of 40 feet in a single season. Especially desirable for immediate effects and for dense shade, as its leaves are large.

Thunbergiana (Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk). Small pea-shaped, rosy-purple flowers, heartshaped leaves. It will grow anywhere. 8.

Each Doz. 100
Field grown plants.....\$0.40 \$4.00

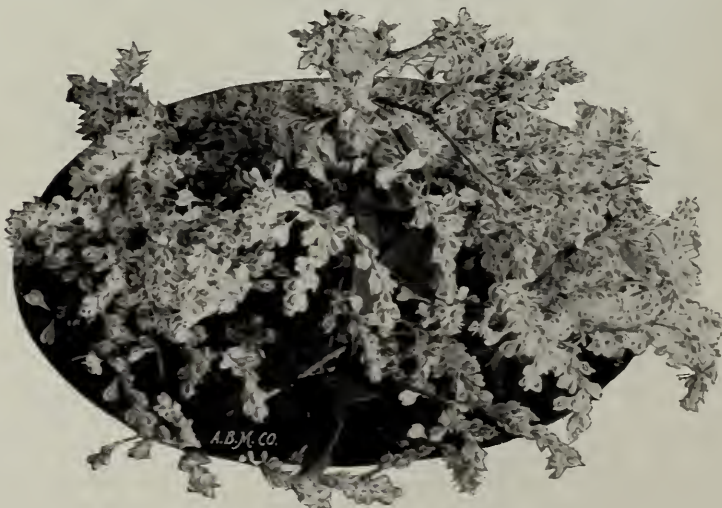
Wistaria - Wistaria

Named in honor of Caspar Vistar, 1761-1818, professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Woody vines with tightly clinging habit, for pergolas, arbors, trellises, etc., especially ornamental in early summer when they are resplendent with their large, drooping clusters of fragrant blossoms.

sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The old-fashioned favorite. Produces pendulous bunches of pale lilac, deliciously scented blossoms in greatest profusion all over the vine. 5-6.

—**alba**. A white-flowered form of the type. Each Doz. 100
5-6.
Strong plants, both blue or white, 2 year old..\$0.50 \$5.00 \$45.00



Polygonum Baldschuanicum—Lamb's Fleece.

Including New Varieties Besides Old-Fashioned Flowers. Seeds are Home-Saved and Tested

	Tr. Pkt.	Oz.
CAMPANULA carpatica. Blue.....	80 20	\$1 50
carpatica alba.	20	1 50
Medium, Single (Canterbury Bells). Blue, White, Lilac, or Rose: colors separate. Each.....	10	75
Medium, Double. Blue.....	25	1 50
Medium calycanthema. Blue, White or Rose; colors separate. Each.....	15	2 00
persicifolia fl.-pl or White.....	25	3 00
persicifolia fl.-pl grandiflora Moerheimiei. Extra fine, double white.....	50	
pyramidalis. Blue or White. Each.....	25	1 50
CASSIA marilandica.	10	40
CATANACHE cœrulea.	50	
CENTAUREA benedicta (Blessed Thistle).....	10	25
candissima.	25	
montana.	25	3 00
montana alba.	30	3 50
ruthenica.	25	
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tomentosum.	25	
CHELONE glabra alba.	15	1 00
barbata coccinea.	15	1 00
Lyoni.	25	2 00
CHEIRANTHUS (Wallflower) semperflorens. Robust; golden; very long bloomer; excellent plant.....	25	
Cloth of Gold.	15	1 50
Single. All colors mixed.....	10	1 00
CHRYSANTHEMUM inodorum (Bridal Robe).....	25	
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nipponicum. This is a hardy, shrubby, single-flowering variety that is not killed back to the ground like other hardy sorts, but buds out from the old canes like the Hydrangea. Should prove a useful sort to hybridists for crossing with the more tender, large- flowering types, there being an absence today of large-flowering sorts among the hardy varieties. See illustrations on front page of general catalogue.....	25	
uliginosum.	25	
CIMICIFUGA cordifolia.	25	
CLEMATIS paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)..... lb. \$5..	10	1 00
recta. Blue.....	25	1 00
COBÆA scandens. (Tender climber).....	25	1 00
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley).....	25	
CONVOLVULUS althæoides floribunda.	25	
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. lb. \$5..	10	50
verticillata.	25	
CRUCIANELLA stylosa.	25	
DAISY SHASTA, Alaska.	25	3 00
California.	25	3 00
Mrs. J. Teersteege. Very large, new variety.....	25	
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DELPHINIUM hybridum (Perennial Larkspur). Choice Hybrids. finest mixed. Grown and saved from the best American and European strains and selected from our nurseries from spikes of bloom 6 feet high; double and single flowers in all shades from deepest indigo to palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white.....	25	2 00
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formosum celestinum. Light blue.....	25	1 50
DIANTHUS barbatus, Newport Pink.	25	1 50
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barbatus, Double Crimson.	15	1 00
barbatus, Double White.	15	1 00
plumarius, Cyclops.	35	
plumarius superbus.	25	1 50
plumarius, Double Mixed.	15	1 50
plumarius, Single Mixed.	15	1 00
latifolius coccineus fl.-pl. (Everlasting Hybrid).....	30	1 50
DICTAMNUS caucasicus.	25	1 00
Fraxinella.	15	1 00
Fraxinella alba.	15	1 00
DIGITALIS grandiflora (ambigua).	15	1 00
lanata.	15	75
purpurea gloxinieflora. Purple, White, or Rose, colors separate. Each.....	15	1 00
purpurea gloxinieflora. All Colors Mixed. lb. \$2..	10	50
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purpurea monstrosa splendens, Mixed.	25	1 50
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ritro.	10	50
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ERIGERON glaucus grandiflorus.	25	
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ERYNGIUM amethystinum.	25	1 50
maritimum.	15	1 00
ERYSIMUM pulchellum.	25	2 00
EUPATORIUM celestinum.	25	
azeratoides.	15	1 00

(See Other Side)

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS, continued

	Tr. Pkt.	Oz.		Tr. Pkt.	Oz.
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FENICULUM vulgare (Fennel).....	15	1 00	PAPAVER bracteatum.....	15	1 50
GAILLARDIA grandiflora maxima.....	10	50	nudicaule. Yellow.....	15	1 50
compacta. Mixed varieties and colors.....	10	50	nudicaule aurantiacum. Orange-red.....	15	1 50
GALEGA officinalis.....	10	1 50	nudicaule, White.....	15	1 50
officinalis alba.....	15	1 50	nudicaule, Iceland Poppies, Single Mixed.....	10	1 00
officinalis Hartlandii.....	30		orientale Hybrids. Finest mixed.....	15	1 50
GENTIANA acaulis.....	50		orientale, Rose, Lilac and Mauve shades. Each.....	25	2 00
GEUM atrosanguineum fl.-pl.....	15	75	orientale, Royal Scarlet.....	15	1 50
atrosanguineum fl.-pl., Mrs. Bradshaw.....	35		PARDANTHUS chinensis.....	15	1 50
Heldreichii.....	25	1 50	PENTSTEMON Digitalis.....	10	1 00
GILLENIA trifoliata.....	15	1 00	grandiflora.....	25	
GLAUCIUM luteum.....	10	1 00	ovatus.....	15	
Burbank's Large-flowering. New Hybrids.....	25		pubescens.....	15	1 00
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GYP SOPHILA paniculata.....	15	75	PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana.....	15	1 00
paniculata fl.-pl.....	50		speciosa. Rosy pink.....	15	1 00
repens monstrosa.....	25	1 00	PHYSALIS Bunyardii.....	15	1 00
HELENIUM autumnale superbum.....	25	1 00	PLATYCODON grandiflorum. White and Blue. Each.....	15	1 50
autumnale rubrum. Fine new variety.....	15	3 00	grandiflorum nana (Mariesii). Dark blue.....	25	2 00
Hoopesii.....	15	1 00	POLEMONIUM caeruleum. Blue and White. Each.....	10	50
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HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana.....	15	75	POTENTILLA formosa.....	20	1 50
semiplena.....	15	75	PRIMULA officinalis hybrida (Cowslip).....	15	1 50
HELIANTHEMUM mutabile.....	15	1 00	veris acaulis. Mixed hybrids.....	25	5 00
HELIANTHUS Maximilianus.....	25	1 50	vulgaris (English Primrose).....	25	2 00
mollis grandiflorus.....	25		PRUNELLA Webbiana.....	25	2 00
Perennial Varieties, Mixed.....	15	1 50	PUERARIA Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine).....	15	1 00
HEMEROCALLIS Hybrids.....	25	2 00	PYRETHRUM roseum grandiflorum. Mixed Hybrids.....	25	2 00
flava.....	15	1 50	uliginosum.....	35	2 00
Thunbergii.....	15		REEMANNIA angulata.....	35	
HESPERIS matronalis.....	15	75	RHEUM palmatum tanguticum.....	10	50
matronalis White.....	15	75	ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary).....	10	50
HEUCHERA sanguinea.....	40	4 00	ROMNEYA Coulteri (California Tree Poppy).....	25	3 00
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sanguinea rosea.....	30	3 00	fulgida.....	25	1 50
HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Marshmallow).....	15	50	nitida.....	15	1 00
Crimson-Eye.....	15	50	purpurea.....	35	2 50
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HOLLYHOCKS, Alleghany. Semi-double; mixed.....	15	1 00	SALVIA argentea.....	25	
Everblooming Double Hybrid. Mixed.....	15	1 00	azorea grandiflora.....	25	2 00
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Single. Yellow, Pink, Red, Blush, Dark Rose. Each.....	25	1 50	ocymoides.....	15	1 00
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HYACINTHUS candicans.....	15	1 50	japonica.....	25	2 00
HYSSOP.....	10	50	SCUTELLARIA baicalensis caelestina.....	50	
IBERIS gibraltarica Hybrids.....	25	1 50	SIDALCEA candida. White.....	15	1 50
sempervirens.....	35	2 00	Rosy Gem.....	15	1 50
INULA Helenium (Elecampane).....	15	50	SILENE saxifraga.....	25	
IRIS germanica.....	50		Schafta.....	25	
Japanese (Kaempferi).....	10	50	SOLIDAGO hybridus (Goldenrod).....	10	50
aurea (Golden Flag).....	15	1 00	SPERGULA filifera.....	25	
sibirica alba and caerulea.....	15	50	STELLARIA graminea aurea.....	25	
orientalis, Snow Queen.....	50		STACHYS lanata.....	10	50
orientalis sanguinea.....	15	1 00	STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavender).....	25	1 00
LATHYRUS latifolius. Red, White, and Rose.....	10	75	tatarica.....	25	1 50
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Spica.....	10	50	SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus barbatus.....		
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LIATRIS spicata, Mixed.....	15	1 50	aquilegifolium.....	25	
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Perenne. Blue and White. Each.....	10	50	TRITOMA, Express.....	25	2 50
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syphilitica.....	25	2 00	uvaria hybrida grandiflora.....	25	
LUPINUS polyphyllus. White.....	10	50	TROLLIUS europaeus.....	25	1 50
arboreus. Yellow.....	30		TUNICA saxifraga.....	15	1 00
polyphyllus atrocereus.....	10	50	VALERIANA alba. White.....	15	1 00
polyphyllus roseus Moerheimii. Rose.....	25	2 00	coccinea.....	15	1 00
LYCHNIS alpina.....	50	5 00	VERBASCUM pannosum.....	15	1 50
chalcidonica.....	10	30	Phoeniceum Hybrids.....	15	1 00
chalcidonica, White.....	10	50	VERONICA amethystina.....	25	2 00
Haageana.....	25	2 00	longifolia.....	25	
LYTHRUM roseum superbum.....	15	1 00	spicata.....	25	1 50
MALVA Alcea.....	25	2 00	virginica.....	25	
MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not).....	30	5 00	incana.....	25	1 50
palustris semperflorens, Count Waldersee.....	40		VIOLA cornuta (Tufted Pansies).....	35	2 50
palustris grandiflora.....	25		cornuta, Papilio. Violet-blue.....	35	2 50
sylvatica.....	25		cornuta lutea splendens. Yellow.....	35	2 50
OENOTHERA Missouriensis.....	25	1 00	cornuta, Blue Perfection. Deep blue.....	35	2 50
rosea belgica.....	30		cornuta, White Perfection. Pure white.....	35	2 50
Youngii.....	25		odorata. Sweet Violet.....	25	
ONOPORDON, Robert Bruce (Scotch Thistle).....	25	1 00	WALLFLOWER. See Cheiranthus.....		
			YUCCA filamentosa.....	10	50

THE PALISADES NURSERIES, Incorporated

Phone: 200 Piermont

Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y.

Cultural Directions for the Perennial Garden

Extract from a paper read at the recent annual convention of The Canadian Horticultural Association by W. J. Potter, Parks Department, Toronto, Ont.

THE MOST beautifully wrought bedding plant scheme cannot compare with a well-designed perennial garden, with its daily surprises and new faces to welcome us. One week it is a riot of color and the next something different. It presents an ever-changing succession, commencing before the winter snows have melted, until Jack Frost calls a halt in the Fall. This is one reason why we should grow more of this class of plants. Another reason is that they fill the bill in every size of a garden, from the capacity of a few dozen, for the cottage, to the broad acres of the millionaire.

The preparation of the soil for a planting of perennials should be most thorough in every detail, if we expect results that shall excel. The work should be of a permanent character. The plan that I have generally adopted I find works well.

Prepare the beds in the Fall by trenching or digging two spades deep. This breaks up the sub-soil. It should be dug and left in a rough condition, at the same time incorporating plenty of good rotten manure, or half-rotted leaves, or both, if the soil is very heavy. This makes the best medium for growing perennials. Give a good application of charcoal, peat moss, fibre or better still, plenty of good, tough sod. These materials will act as mechanical agents to the soil, as well as give fertility, and at the same time will tend to increase its effectiveness as a drouth resister, and a storehouse for plant food for many years.

Deep cultivation is very essential as many of our best perennials are deep-rooting; for example, the Leguminosae, Malvaceae, Campanulas, and many others. Nothing suits them better than to get down to the cool reservoirs of moisture and air spaces during the parching months of July and August. The extra trouble of deep cultivation will be amply repaid in the extra quantity and quality of the flowers. In addition they will require less attention as to watering, etc., especially if we have to depend on the rainfall. Trenching not only opens up the soil and allows freedom of root action, but also drains the soil in Winter, and renders it moist in Summer. The action on the pores of the soil is similar to the action of warm air in contact with a cooler surface or body.

If the ground is of a very sandy nature it is better to neutralize it by the action of cow manure (if procurable). Heavy clay loam with the sod left on is preferable. Wood ashes or lime applied at the time of preparation is also good, as it has a binding effect on the soil, and being very "leachy," heavy mulching at all times is necessary for the best success. In Summer it prevents too rapid evaporation and provides a constant stimulus. It acts also as a protection in Winter.

I am rather in favor of nitrogenous manures for perennials, especially in the growing of the heavier varieties, although it is necessary to give a liberal dressing of bone meal or granulated bone annually, as leguminosae and woody plants depend on the lime salts and phosphoric acid contained therein. On the other hand, there are some plants that do not like lime, e. g., the Foxglove, but they are few in number.

There are two general methods in the planting of a perennial garden. The first is by arrangement of colors for certain sections or divisions. Of course in each case the aim is to have continuity of bloom for the entire season, so arrange the height, natural position, etc. This method might suit those who are partial to certain colors and shades and is easily accomplished.

Color planting is more suitable for large gardens, where the eye rests on the whole, or greater part of the scheme. It also includes the choice and use of two colors or combinations, such as pink and blue (light), cream and purple, golden yellow and deep blue, or orange and medium blue; or a gradual blending down from an intense color, using several intermediate shades. The yellow and orange shades always look well and if separated in good generous blocks, cannot help but be effective. Blocks of white flowers or green ornamental foliage will act as a foil where it is necessary to use strong colors in heavy masses, reds and scarlets for example, that is if both meet the eye at the same time. The blue Delphiniums, white and pink Hollyhocks afford an example of good tones, but keep the reds and maroons away. Gypsophila and purple Delphiniums form an aesthetic combination. Place Golden Coreopsis against heavy foliage and deep shadows. Plant Foxglove among an underground of dwarfier material or among evergreens in groups. The composite flowers offer many delightful combinations. One cannot err in their use as the colors, for the most part, can be called relative or harmonious. Examples include Heliopsis and Callimeris incisae, Stokesia and Shasta Daisy. These can be used also with Golden Anthems. Rudbeckia purpurea and Rudbeckia fulgida or submentosa harmonize, and so on "ad infinitum."

Collections of Phlox show off to much advantage if separated as to color, the scarlets from the magentas and pinks from the purples. Use the white forms between.

The second method of planting may appeal to those who want to form collections without regard to color arrangements. If so, use plenty of green foliage as a foil and background. This method is the planting of each genera or family in separate masses or irregular bays in conformity with the size and shape



The Perennial Garden. The Most Attractive Spot in the Home Grounds.

of that portion of the bed to be planted. When following this method, make a sketch or drawing to scale and have the framework laid out first with the space allotted to each group. Then plant evergreen shrubs at vantage points. These not only act as foils to certain colors and forms, but also afford shelter in Winter from cutting winds and in Summer from hot sun for shade loving plants.

There are many genera which will thus make a continuous show of bloom by judicious placing and the use of proportionate number. Take Veronica for example. The first one blooms in the Spring, and so on till Fall, without a blank. Phlox are the same, starting with *P. ovata*, and followed by *Arendsii*, *suffruticosa*, and *decussata*, giving an unending succession till October. *Rudbeckia*, *Helianthus*, *Spiraea*, *Aconitum*, *Campanula*, *Helenium*, *Inula*, *Pentstemon*, *Lychnis*, *Lilium*, *Aquilegia*, *Gypsophila*, and many other families not including continuous bloomers, can be used in this way. If by chance there happens to be any blank spaces, any of the continuous bloomers in the list fill the bill.

Propagation may be done in a number of ways. The most generally adopted method is by seeds. These should be sown early enough to form good, strong plants by October so as to enable them to stand the Winter. About June will usually suffice for many. I prefer sowing most everything in the Spring, as it takes a long time for many to form good crowns, and it is better to err on the side of size than lose your stock through the Winter. Phlox are better sown in the Fall as soon as ripe. This is true also of a few other hard seeds, as many will not keep, such as *Aquilegia*, *Myosotis* and *Primula*. These must be sown as soon as possible. This method applies only to stocks which come true from seed or with which there is no regard for mixture. Any choice varieties, such as Phlox, Delphinium, Gaillardia, etc., are better raised from cuttings or divisions.

Cuttings are made early in the Spring. A frame or greenhouse is a necessary adjunct for the purpose. By wintering such stocks inside a cold house, they can be raised wholesale, and indeed many will bloom the first season. These cuttings should be taken as short as possible on the side growths or when first starting to grow. Others can be multiplied from the roots, as having running fleshy roots they can be cut up in small pieces, for example, Gaillardia, Dicentra, Lythrum, Peony, Poppies, etc.

Many perennials can be increased by a system of layers without much trouble, including the dwarfier cushion plants, such as *Arabis*, *Campanula Carpatia*, *Dianthus* and others. All that is necessary to do is to cover the plants with sand or sandy soil so as to form a mound, but not so thick as to bury the plant. Merely fill up the intervals between the leaves and stems. Some plants are better propagated by earthing up the stems in a similar way, for example, tree Peonies, and some others of a semi-shrubby nature.

The majority of herbaceous perennials are easily increased in smaller quantities by simple division of the roots. Those which have a heavy mass of fibrous roots can be increased in the Fall. Indeed, this method of dividing the roots should be carried out every few years, as the quality is better. If this is neglected, the clumps get hollow and woody in many cases, and are liable to run out. These include *Pyrethrums*, *Delphiniums*, *Phlox*, *Pentstemon*, *Platycodon*, *Aquilegia*, *Aster* and a host of others. A constant keeping up of the utmost vigor of your plants is essential both for quality and because they are then less liable to suffer from insect attacks.

It is not the intensity of our cold Winters that ruins many plants, but the dry, strong winds in early Spring, as well as the fact that water remains on the crowns and forms ice, thus suffocating them. To avoid much of this trouble see that your border is well drained and encourage as much of nature's covering—snow—as possible. To this end do not clean the border off too clean and bare in the Fall; in fact, no more than is necessary. The more material that is left on in the way of a rough coating of leaves, etc., the more snow is liable to find a lodgment. In the case of evergreen plants, I find that pieces of hemlock or spruce branches placed around them helps wonderfully. Do not cover these evergreen plants with a heavy mulch, as it will do more harm than good. They need air at all times.



(HARDY SUMMER VIOLETS, G. WERMIG)
See Description Page 21.

SUMMER FLOWERING LILAC
(BUDDLEIA VEITCHIANA)
See Description Page 22.

AUTUMNAL TINTS
(HELENIUM RUBRUM)
See Description
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